IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 56,095.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

THE OFFICES OF THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
1st Nov.	MALOJA......	12500	......	...
8th „	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th „	ARABIA ...	8000	...	..
22nd „	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th „	MANTUA ...	11000	... ..	
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA.........	12500
13th „	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th „	PERSIA	8000	......	—
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th „	DELTA	8000	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA.........	11000
24th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
31st „	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN......	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	...	..
14th „	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st „	CALEDONIA	8000	......	...
28th „	MALOJA	12500	......	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000		...
14th „	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st „	MACEDONIA	10500		...
28th „	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	......	...
4th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
11th „	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA.........	12500
18th „	MANTUA ...	11000	...	...
25th „	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th „	ARCADIA ...	7000	......	..
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	......	..
9th „	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
6th „	PERSIA	8000	......	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or	495	891 or	742 8
To LONDON	627 or	528	910-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay.
*Castalia ..	6388	G. Mitchell	..28th Oct.
*Elysia ...	6368	J. A. Coverly	11th Nov.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	..29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird	..13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia .	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	..16th Jan.
*Castalia .	6388	G. Mitchell	..31st Jan,
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	.25th Feb.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	..13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird	..25th Mar.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	. 7th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso	..21st April.
*Castalia .	6388	G. Mitchell	.. 1st May.
*Elysia ...	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez...........	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said........	„ 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	„ 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool..........	„ 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	„ 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	„ 605	957
Bombay to New York	„ 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	„ 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa......	2,184	Mon 27th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P. D. & C.M.
Dwarka....	1,695	Thurs. 30th Oct.	9 a. m.	† C M.
Linga......	2,185	Friday 31st Oct.	‡ 6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 30th Oct.
†Purnea	3306	„ 13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	„ 27th „
†Pundua	3305	„ 11th Dec.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th October, 1913.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
			1913.
Porto Said	5167	....	18th Nov.
Firenze........	3879	Merlo	16th Dec.
			1914.
A Steamer	6000	....	13th Jan.
....	6000	....	10th Feb.
....	6000	....	10th Mar.
....	6000	....	7th April.
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th „

RATES TO ITALY.
INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket .	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
			1913.
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont ..	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Vallat ..	17th Dec.
			1914.
Sydney	4140	Leveque..	13th Jan.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	„	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	„	660	528	270
Do. (return)..	„	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT. AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Steamers	Tons,	Capts.	To sail on or about
Sydney	4,140	Leveque	31st Oct. 1913
Calidonien	4,140	Fabre	28th Nov. „

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co, SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up...... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund .... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits ... „ „ 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay. Cebu. San Francisco.
Calcutta. Shanghai. Mexico.
Singapore. Hankow. Panama.
Hongkong Peking. Colon.
Canton. Yokohama. Empire.
Manila. Kobe.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors ....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.........$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy Ipoh Johore
Bangkok Johora Saigon
Batavia Kobe San Francisco
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
„ Hongkew.
Calcutta London Singapore
Canton Lyons Sourabaya
Colombo Malacca Taipeh
Foochow Manila Tientsin
Hamburg Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hankow New York Yokohama
Harbin Peking Yloilo
Hongkong Penang
Rangoon

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELRY,
set with
PRECIOUS STONES,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
PHOTO CAMERAS,
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Manufacturing Jewellers, Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL......£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers,

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ......Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay Nagasaki
Calcutta Newchang
Changchun New York
Dairen (Dalny) Osaka
Hankow Pekin
Hongkong Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Honolulu San Francisco
Kobe. Shanghai
Lioyaang Tilnling
London Tienstin
Lyons Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. Harbin (North Manchuria).

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	„ „	
Chester	125o	„ „	
Devoe's	125o	„ „	
Monkey	125o	„ „	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS — SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY — LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION
OF
PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.

PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive sealed Tenders at 1 P. M. Standard time, on 3rd November, 1913, for CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES, at Bandra, and POLICE BUILDINGS, at Kurla.

The forms of Tenders, etc. can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Standard time, on working days except the day of receiving Tenders.

		Police Lines Bandra.	Police Buildings Kurla.
Probable value of the work	... Rs.	41,280	9,208
Earnest money	... Rs.	500	500
Amount of deposit	Rs.	4,100	920

Tenders should be complete in respect of specifications, etc.

J. J. B. BENSON,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.
Thana, 24th October, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st Oct., 1913.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Public attention is hereby specially drawn to sections 4 and 5 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1913, which came into force on the 8th day of September 1913.

By the above sections important alterations and additions have been introduced into the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in view to enabling the Municipal Commissioner to deal more promptly and effectually with those cases in which, in his opinion such conditions exist as render action necessary in respect of any well, tank, cistern or other accumulation of water which is, or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes.

Owners of property are therefore requested to ensure that all cisterns (including the warning pipes) on their properties are hermetically screened, and that all garden-tanks, fountains, mali's tubs, etc., on such properties, are periodically cleaned and kept free from mosquito larvae.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department, Municipal Office Bombay, 1[illegible]th October, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just enough and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and more like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive " half or full peg [illegible]" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P Parikh Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P.M.

DIWALI DIVERSIONS.
The Great Drama.
"EAST LYNNE"
the story that has moved the world.

MISS ALICE HUGHES
AND
MR. FRANK LURIN
direct from London
IN
"THE NEW SECRETARY."
SONGS. DANCES. DUETS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT,
BOMBAY.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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The leading Financial Paper in the East.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

BOMBAY.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY, Oct. 30 & 31
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Highly Laughable Military Musical Comedy.
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"
From the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London.

SATURDAY Nov. 1st.
Revival of the ever popular
"A RUNAWAY GIRL"
The Great Gaiety Theatre Success.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 3 and 4.
For the First Time in Bombay
Mr. George Edwarde's Great London Success.
"GIPSY LOVE"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The Hit of the last London Season
"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"
From Daly's Theatre, London.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 6 and 7.
For the First Time in Bombay
The Great American Musical Comedy Rage
"THE PINK LADY"
See and hear the greatest of all Waltz airs "My Beautiful Lady Waltz."
See the Famous "Gaby Glide."

SATURDAY, Nov. 8th.
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.

Prices of Admission:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
Plan open at ROSE & CO. TO-DAY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Paid Up Capital	£1,000,000
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Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

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RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Nightly from 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.

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The most pathetic story of a gipsy girl's fidelity and self-sacrifice.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
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Full Programme of other Pictures.
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PRIZE SHOWS { SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only.) SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)

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OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos — — — per tin —	19	0
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Do. do. 1 " — — — " —	2	0

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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

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For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

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Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., [illegible] Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs [illegible] latest designs made and supplied.— Chuckla, No. 6

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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TEXTILE ROLLER PLANT FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

A FIRM of ENGINEERS have FOR SALE a complete up-to-date ROLLER PLANT, capable of turning out 1,500, to 2,000 Plain or Fluted Rollers (¾" to 1½") per week.
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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WANTED, an experienced HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for Electrical and Mechanical work, on a salary of Rs. 110, rising to Rs. 160 according to qualifications.
Applicants must have had at least seven years training in a Mechanical Drawing Office.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

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WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—FLATS, on Second floor, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70. Electric fittings provided.
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Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

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Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
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THE REA[illegible]
OF
CHILDRE[illegible]
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.
The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c. Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

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FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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Yearly	Rs. 20
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Single Copy ... ... One Anna.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Rs. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Zillah, 2412 tons, Captain H. Nanseowan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with a ballast.

The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,503 tons, Captain E. Gordon, sailed on for Philadelphia, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

The steamer Luigate, 2,390 tons, Captain H. Nicholson, sailed on Saturday for Garston, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Ilford, 2,786 tons, Captain F. F. Nicolls, sailed on Saturday for Bunbury with ballast.

B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a a general cargo, 19 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain L. Kneppe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general and the same bottom cargo

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,126 tons, Captain J. Coltzan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Dar-es-Salam, with a general cargo, 18 cabin and 161 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Fultala 2.702 tons, Captain C. G. Cocklen which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon brought a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, which arrived here on Saturday from Busreh, October 19, via Karachi, etc., brought a general cargo and 13 Cabin and 68 deck passengers.

The Steamer Sangola 3,349 tons Captain C. Scott arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sourabaya, October 7, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers,

The City Line steamer City of Poona 4,785 tons Captain R. Rae, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow September 13, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY [illegible] VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus ....Camden Hill..........R Navy
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr E J Headlam...... .. R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 25.

Baron Fairlie... ..23 5 Foley ..W & A G & Co
Blake ....3139 Hill ....A Y de & Co
Baroda ..... 1849 H [illegible]... ..M M and Co
Begum ....2942 Ellis ......T M and Co
Clan Lamont...228 Tuton ..... J [illegible] and Co
Duffield ......2442 Beddock . W & A G & Co
Dunrobin ...... 2[illegible] Carr ......F M and Co
Fultala ... .2[illegible]0 Cocklen M M and C
Gryfevale ..... 845 Steel .... T M & C
Hoseineo .....9 4 [illegible]anning ..F Morrison & C
Hollington.......2722 [illegible] ... .. J F and C
Hindoo ......3156 Pearson ...... J F and Co
Himalaya .. ..3 05 Evans .. P and O C
Khosrou . 2410 [illegible] ..Jeddah T M and C
Kola .... 510 [illegible] ....M M and C
Konig......... 3126 Coltzan ... .. A S and Co
Maloja ...... 6741 Weston .... O C
Palitana ..... 1934 Leonard .... M M & Co
Queen Adelaide . 3196 Ritson W & A G & Co
Roma ... 2463 Greenbury .. K N and C
Rahmani 1-7 [illegible] Lewis ..... T M and Co
Strathfillan . 2816 McKenzie ..W A G and Co
Strathgarry... 8[illegible] Grant W and A G and C
Sultan Von Kortie... 1113 Batteman...W and A G and C
Sildra............. 2097 Bryn ..The Bombay Co
Sardar... ......1286 Week ... Bussell & H S Shetty C

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 25.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Captain. Des. Date. Agents.
C & R Barenfels . 3479 Engmayer Karachi.. 25 10 W and A G and C
F Kirkdale ... 30 9 Gibson J F C
G Kanzler...... 6[illegible] Smith Jeddah 2[illegible]-10 W M &
H Homayun 215[illegible] Marsh Jeddah...... 27-10 M and C
M Assaye......4359 Toque ....Singapore P & O Co
F Caspral ....3 62 Macfadyen .. 3-1[illegible] ...... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Seistan... .. 7[illegible]1 Forse ... M M and Co
2 Castalia...4 8 Mitchell ..W and A G and C
3 Ardgair... 3.12 Aud Genoa 1-[illegible]0 J M and Co
4 Danilo ....2[illegible]7 Giacopoli Venice S N Co
5 Bechuana .2650 Buckle ...Philadelphia ... 31-10 F M & Co
6 Hindoo ...3 86 Pearson .. ...Hull...J F & Co
7 Kybiels...... 1-9 [illegible] ... W and A G and Co
8 K Maru ...3793 H[illegible]......Kobe 2-10 N Y Kaisha
9 Marienbad 4175 B[illegible]nars .A L S N Co
10 & 11 Safala 343 Moh ... M M and Co
12&13 City of London.... 693 [illegible]ish... Karachi 31-10... S N and Co
15 Abydos ....3570 Davies Mauritius [illegible] & Africa
16 Baron Inverdale ..2140 Weber... B[illegible] 30-10..S Smith and Co

M W D D

Palamcotta.........2207 Elton .. M M and Co

H W V D

Lhasa ....950 Cutbush ...K'chi ...27 10 . M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
24	Fultala	Bucklen...	Rangoon Oct 15
25	Konig	Coltzan	Das-S'lm Oct 2
	Lhasa	Cutbush...	Karachi, Oct 2
	Dwarka	Moxon ...	Busreh Oct 19
	Sangola ...	Scott... .	S'baya, Oct 7
	City of Poona..	Rae	G'gow Sept 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
25	City of B'bay	Gray.........	Karachi
	Ockenfels ..	Kneppe ...	Calcutta
	Hellas	Berg	Bangkok, etc
	Salsette ...	Vine	Aden
	Luigate	Nicolson ...	Garston
	Ilford	Nicolls	Bunbury.
	Zillah	Nanseowan.	Calcutta
26	B Dalmeney..	Gordon. ...	Philadelphia

The steamer Abydos began to load on Saturday for Mauritius

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia." left Liverpool for Bombay evening of Oct 25.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste left Aden on the 2[illegible]th instant and is due here on the 30th instant, morning.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of York," outward bound left Liverpool on the 23rd instant. The same Co's steamer "City of Sparta," outward bound, passed Perim and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 30th instant. The same Co's steamer "City of Calcutta," passed the Canal on the 24th instant, and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 2nd of prox. . The same Co's steamer "City of Benares," outward bound, passed the Canal on the 23rd instant, [illegible] 2nd prox mo.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Poona s—5,200 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 4,166 cwts cotton, seed cakes, 1,052 cwts linseed cakes, Devchand and Co; 210 bales cottons Divadkar and Co; 1040 cwts linseed oil cake, R Dorabji and Co.

Castalia s—20 bales wool, R Peerchand; 19 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 9 bales wool, H. K. M. Jaitha.

FOR MARSEILLES

City of Poona s—300 cwts cashewnuts 105 cwts appricotseed, R Givandas and Co; 2,000 cwts casterseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed 4,500 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts gingilly seed, K Devchand and Co; 1,980 cwts linseed 1,485, cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 85 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts linseed, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts ginjillyseed, John Fachiri; 11 bales cowhides, 1 bale's calf skins, E W Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—60 cwts chutney, N K Jassawalla; 1 case ganja, S R Kulkarni; 52 cwts fissmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 27 bales cowhides 2 bales goat skins, V Esmail and Co; 200 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—12,000 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR GHENT.

Hindoo s—110 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co. 110 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of London s—1,000 cwts linseed. L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—200 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoolla ; 201 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons ; 55 bales cotton, waste, T Damji and Co ; 580 cwts ginjillyseed, B S Lloy and Co ; 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts ropeseed, 1,005 castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—400 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bechuana s—7,138 cwts myrabolums Mathooradas.

FOR KOBE.

Kama Kura Maru s—130 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 2 bales cotton N Fatehelly and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kama Kura Maru s—1 0 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 87 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kama Kura Maru s—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—500 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—500 bales cotton, Greaves yorn Cotton and Co ; 350 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 25.

Steamer Himalaya from London Agents —P and O S N Co; 7.118 cask, cement, 4 cases locks, 6 cases glass bottles, 6 cases barrey, 3 casks, 22 cases ivory, 11 cases tobacco, 1 case cigars 1 case cigarettes 1 case nails, 17 packages, 36 cases wine 150 packages jin, 140 packages beers 395 cases brandy, 1 hogshead, portwine, 32 packages champaign, 100 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles yellow metal sheets, 9 packages, 3 cases essential oil, 5 drums linseed oil, 14 cases, 131 packages 900 kegs, 10 casks paint, 35 cases, 199 bundles, 493 bales paper, 2 cases perfumerd spirits, 61 cases perfumery, 5 cases chocolates, 69 cases chese, 141 cases 133 packages biscuits, 174 cases confectionery, 51 cases, 18 packages vinegar, 6 cases soap, 57 casks tallow, 24 packages wax 7 cases cotton piece goods 22 cases woollen piece goods, 3414, bars silver, 30 cases sugar.

Steamer Fultala from Rangoon Agents —M M and Co ; 4 cases cigars, 178 bundles gunnies, 14 pieces ivory, 4,4783 bags rice, 7,080 bags millet, 107 bags sago, 1419 bags cotton seed.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 21.

His Grace the Archbishop of Madras is timed to arrive here during the first half of next month and will hold a "Mission" on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant. The Parish Priest of Chudderghant is inviting subscriptions to give Dr. Aielen a fitting reception.

In addition to the splendid decorations that are to mark the advent of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge and the Viceregal entourage very elaborate precautions are being taken for the safety of the persons of the august visitors : So much so that the Divali celebrations will be deprived of their usual grandeur and fireworks, and the major portion of the public will not have a chance of witnessing the grand procession from the Railway Station to Falaknama Castle on the morning of the arrival of the party. The Viceroy will arrive at the Hyderabad Railway Station at 8 a m. on the 29th instant and will be officially received by His Highness the Nizam and then drive on to the Falaknama Palace. The programme after that is almost the same that hitherto has been observed on such occasions. On the 1st November—All Saints' Day—H. H. the Nizam will have a private interview with H. E. the Viceroy at the Falaknama palace at 1 p. m., who will lunch with the Minister at 2 p. m, dine with His Highness at King-Koti at 8-15 p. m., and leave Hyderabad privately at 10-30 p. m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 24th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 25th October.—

	Attacks.	Deaths
Total...	2	2
Total mortality from all causes	..	93
Small-Pox	1	0
Cholera ...	2	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

COX.—At Bannu, N. W. F. P., on the October 19, the wife of Dr. R. J. H. Cox C.M.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RICE-COMPTON.—At Ludhiana, on October 21, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Griswold, Rev. Charles Herbert Rice, B.A., of Forman College, Lahore, son of Rev. H. G. Rice and Mary Elsa, daughter of Rev. Dr. Elias Compton, Dean of the University of Wooster, U S.A., and Mrs. Compton.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

French Room.—First number of the "Spoken Journal" 6-15 p. m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst road

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—These three things are the perfection of a noble character—(1) To give without being asked, (2) To perform without having promised, (3 To be generous when one has only little.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY

	Arr	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17 15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-3
Poona Mail	11-10	14-4
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Northern Express	8-30	21 0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard V D. and Officers. the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band-Master, commencing at 6 p. m

LOST PROPERTY :—The following articles await claimants at the Head Police office. Cash, brass lotas, silver bangles, umbrellas, bunches of keys, silver Cigarette case leather purses brass motor cap, books, sticks, camera stand, dogs, tins of oil, invoices and hundi, silver watch, hats and caps, solar topies, spectacles, thums flask, American dollar note, bottles of almond oil, gold ring, and Plans of Bungalow, mistri, and Bhedwar.

ADDRESS TO A JUSTICE.

Sheth Khimji Assay Virji, a well-known Bhatia mill-owner was presented with an address by his friends and admirers, on Saturday evening at Madhav Baug, on his being nominated a Justice of the Peace, Sheth Ratansee Mulji J. P. presided. The address contained references to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Khimji to his community It also stated that the inhabitants of Cutch were thankful to him as he had visited Cutch at the time of the last famine and helped to relieve distress. An address was also presented by the inhabitants of Bhavnagar.

THE POLICE COURT.

CAUGHT WHEN SELLING STOLEN PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged Sarjoo Hanuman with the theft of a watch and chain and Re. 1-8 in cash.

The case for the prosecution was that on Friday morning the accused stole into the house of the complainant, Bhagwandas, in Duncan road and took a vest in the pocket of which was the watch and chain. The same evening he went to Null Bazaar and tried to sell the articles, when a police sepoy arrested him on suspicion. The money was not recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HUTS BURNED DOWN.

On Saturday morning at about ten o'clock a fire broke out in some huts at Worli. The huts were thatched with palm leaves, and consequently the fire blazed quickly and consumed them in a very short time.

A number of huts situated near by were set on fire by the flames and destroyed.

The fire engines from Haines road and Chinchpogly arrived on the scene and got the fire under control in about ten minutes. The loss by the fire is estimated to be only at about Rs. 500. It is not known how the fire originated.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

A Serang, Bamasaheb Abdul Kader, working on board the s. s. "Divana" went up a rope ladder to fix a pipe on Friday, when one of the steps of the ladder snapped and the man fell down on the deck, a depth of about fifteen feet below. He sustained some serious internal injuries, and was removed to the St. G. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Saturday morning.

PARSI LADIES' NURSING DIVISION.

RECORD OF FIRST YEAR'S WORK.

SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

A large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen assembled yesterday evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobitalao, to witness an exhibition of First Aid and Home Nursing, Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., Honorary General Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, and Assistant Commissioner, Empire of India District No. 1, St. Jhon Ambulance Brigade Overseas, distributed the prizes and certificates.

The proceedings were opened with a display of First Aid which was highly appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai Panthaky, Divisional Lady Secretary, then read the first annual report.

MAJOR BLACKHAM'S ADDRESS.

After distributing the prizes and certificates, Major Blackham, in his address, stated that he had been very much touched, indeed, since he began to assist the Brigade in Bombay, and he therefore thanked the brigade for the cordiality with which he had been received. That association was a branch of the ancient order. It was introduced in India in 1888. In 1901, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto took the association in hand and they started one division in Calcutta and another in Bombay. The Bombay division had attained a very brilliant position. The Parsee Division, he said, was the best in the East and in the whole world He was pleased to see the Parsee ladies taking a keen interest in the association. Dr. Miss Contractor was the pioneer of the division of all the ladies in the East. A society of that kind was needed in India, and the speaker hoped that the association would play an important part in the future in India.

Major and Mrs. Blackham were then garlanded and the usual vote of thanks closed the proceedings.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following was the report read by the Divisional Lady Secretary:—

The Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed on January 5, 1913, and its first report for the official year ending on September 30, 1913 is now issued.

The Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has of late, thanks to the strenuous efforts of its energetic Honorary General Secretary, Major R. J. Blackham, C. I. E., V. H., S. made rapid progress in the diffusion of ambulance instruction all over India. In Bombay, the Parsis are always to the fore in works of philanthropy and they have been the first to organise, through the efforts of Major George Lund, V.D.B.V.R. and Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, an ambulance Division of their own, which is the first of its kind in India, and has been working in the city, for the last ten years, giving its services not only on public occasions but doing the work of the removal of the sick and the invalid of the city without any distinction of caste for creed at all hours of the day and night whenever its services are requisitioned by private persons without any charge or remuneration.

BIRTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

Encouraged by the success achieved by the Parsi Division of St John Ambulance Brigade it was considered desirable to start a Nursing Division of Parsi ladies also. With this object in view, as a preliminary step, female classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were organised on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School by Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki, where lectures on the subjects were given every week by Drs. Misses Hirabai A. Contractor and Jarbanoo A. Mistry, since May 1912.

From the very commencement, these classes became so popular that additional classes in First Aid were started for the lady teachers and girls of Young Ladies' High School and Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali Girls' School. In these classes as many as 173 young ladies of the Parsi and Hindu communities received instruction, and 112 qualified themselves in First Aid. Home Nursing classes were then started and as soon as the first batch of 34 ladies qualified themselves in the subject, the work of starting a Parsi Nursing Division was proceeded with.

A preliminary meeting of successful candidates in First Aid and Home Nursing was convened on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School on January 5, 1913, when the aims and objects of the Division were explained and the rules and regulations were read. Twenty three ladies had their names enrolled in the Division, and they signed the Brigade register sheets. Dr. Miss Hirabai A Contractor, L. M & S., and Mrs. Shirin Dosabhoy F. Panthaki were unanimously elected as Lady Superintendent and Lady Divisional Secretary respectively. Dr. Miss Contractor was appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Division. It was decided to name the division the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade.

The Lady Superintendent Dr. Miss Contractor, acknowledges with great satisfaction the valuable help rendered by Mr. Dosabhoy F. Panthaki, Divisional Secretary, Parsi Ambulance Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, in organising the ambulance classes for ladies' and in the formation of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division and his subsequent help.

FIRST WORK IN PUBLIC.

The Nursing Sisters of the Division made their first appearance in public on April 4 last on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. They were posted at the Apollo Bunder, the Prince of Wales Museum, and the Flora Fountain. They again turned up for duty on the following day on the occasion of the departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham from Bombay On both these occasions two cases of fainting were treated, and the help of the Nursing Sisters was found to be useful.

Again on the occasion of the successful First Aid Display by the Members of the Parsi Division on April 15 last the ladies of the Nursing Division performed their part so well in practical bandaging and nursing that they were heartily cheered and their work was much appreciated.

The present strength of the Division is 33, which augurs well for the future. Thirty-six weekly practices have so far been held and the Nursing Sisters took a lively interest in their work. They received practical training in bandaging and nursing at the Adams Wylie Hospital by the kind permission of Mr. Sorab P. N Wadia, B. A., Honorary Secretary and Dr. R.N. Parmanand, L. M. & S., J. P. Medical Officer of the Hospital. Seven classes in First Aid, three in Home Nursing, and two in Home Hygiene were organised on behalf of the Division on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School, Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali Girls' School and the Seva Sadan, for females of all castes and creeds, and they were attended largely by ladies even from such distant parts as Byculla, Parel, Matunga, Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Versowa, Kalyan, etc. In all 449 ladies underwent different courses. Of these 144 qualified themselves in First Aid, 79 in Home Nursing, and 77 in Home Hygiene, and obtained certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association.

CASES TREATED.

During the year under report 38 cases of fainting, bleeding, strains, dislocation, cuts, burns, etc. were treated by the Nursing Sisters ; 26 patients suffering from appendicitis, pneumonia, bronchitis, fever, surgical operations etc. were also nursed. Their work was appreciated by medical men, who expressed their satisfaction at the way in which these cases were treated

A social gathering was held on June 22 last, when the Deh Jasan Ceremony was performed.

Mr. D. E. Mahawa, Divisional Superintendent, Parsi Division, was kind enough to give occasional lessons to the Nursing Sisters and the Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks his valuable services in preparing them for Displays.

Miss Aimai Hirjibhoy Patel, Principal, Young Ladies' High School, has been kind enough to place at the disposal of the Division her school premises for holding Ambulance classes and weekly practices. The thanks of the division are accorded to her for her deep sympathy with the work of the Division.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

As regards the financial position of the Division, it may be at once stated that up to now no attempt has been made on behalf of the Division to collect subscriptions from the public and it has not "a single pie to claim as its own" to quote the report except that a sum of Rs 25 has been given by Mrs. Dilbar Dinshaw Merwan Irani, in appreciation of the work performed by the sisters for prizes, which will be awarded later on after holding a competitive examination. The donor is thanked for her example. The Division is badly in need of necessary equipment and the division appeals to the charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen to support financially. Its needs are not many, it states, a few hundred rupees will quite suffice for the present to enlarge the scope of its work.

BHATTIA'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

MAHAJAN DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION.

The return to Bombay of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, and Mr. Goverdhandas Khattao after a visit to Europe has once more raised that much-discussed question of "whether or not the Bhattias could visit Europe and after return be admitted into the caste?"

On their landing in Bombay on Oct. 17 these gentlemen who are prominent members of the Bhattia community and Shettias of the caste, received an intimation from the Chairman and the Secretary of the Bhattia Mahajan as already stated by the "Bombay Gazette" that until the Mahajan had come to a final decision regarding their recent visit to Europe they were prohibited from taking any part in caste affairs and all communications with the caste must be stopped until then.

A meeting of the Bhattias was arranged for yesterday in the Mahajan Wadi to consider the question, but in the meantime the committee of the Mahajan decided to ask for an explanation from these gentlemen as to whether they were able to live in Europe in such a manner as did not infringe their religious precepts and caste usages.

The Mahajan's meeting of yesterday was, therefore, cancelled, and the Committee decided in the first place to hear from them their explanation, which should be given in person. After cross-examining them, the Committee was to make a report, which would be submitted to the Mahajan at a general meeting. The Committee met yesterday to discuss this question, but the proceedings were held in camera.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY RICE.

The first memorandum on the rice crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1913-14 is as follows:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under rice in British territory included in this forecast as represented 3·7 per cent. of the total crop in British India (Estimates up to 10th October).

Information incomplete. Total estimated area in British districts of Presidency 1,655,000 acres and of Sind 1,005,000 acres, total 2 660,000 acres, about 2 per cent. short of last year's area but 1·7 per cent. over average of previous five years. Native States return about 73,000 acres. Early rains favourable everywhere and sowings effected timely in June Subsequent rains have been satisfactory in Gujarat, West Deccan and North Konkan where crops are thriving. In Karnatak deficient rain delayed transplantation and later on crops suffered through their absence till September rains helped to revive them. In the Ratnagiri late crops have suffered through deficiency of rain since middle of August and in Kanara through recent excessive rains. In Sind water-supply good in Thar and Parkar but in Karachi seedlings withered at an early stage through its deficiency. Condition of crop fair.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

The first forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1913 reads:—

(Fourteen districts are dealt with ; seven supply regular forecasts and for the other seven conventional forecasts are prepared in this office.)

On an average of five years ending 1911-12, the area under indigo in the Punjab as represented some 14.9 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.

1. Area.—The area under indigo at the end of September is estimated at 23,100 acres as compared with 33,678 acres finally returned last year. Last year's first estimate was only 26,400 acres, so the present estimate may be too low also. The crop is of importance only in the Multan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan districts, where it is grown on land watered from inundation canals. As these canals ran badly at sowing time, the area has decreased.

2. Crop prospects.—The condition of the crop is somewhat below normal.

HOUSING OF THE BOMBAY POOR.

SCHEMES FOR THE ERECTIONS OF CAMPS.

ABOLITION OF INSANITARY HUTS.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on October 14 when the following minute by the Chairman, dated October 11, was read :—

Herewith are circulated two correspondences containing proposals for the erection of new semi-permanent camps ; one of 115 rooms on a site measuring 5 415 square yards in Kalapani, East Agripada, at a cost of Rs. 21,300 and the other consisting of 126 rooms on a site measuring 6,517 square yards adjacent to the Suparir bag chawls at a cost of Rs. 24,000.

In each case the object is to provide accomodation for people who are now living close to the proposed camp sites under extremely insanitary conditions generally in huts that they have themselves built of kerosine oil tin plates, jowlis, matting, etc., without any proper sanitary accommodation.

In my opinion such miserable sheds ought not to be tolerated in Bombay, particularly on Improvement Trust land ; but the object in view would be frustrated, if, after these huts were removed from Improvement Trust land, the owners were permitted to erect them elsewhere ; and the Trust would only be wasting money if after erecting semi-permanent sanitary camps they could not get them occupied either by those for whom they were originally intended or by others

I therefore held these correspondences up for some time, pending enquiry (1) as to whether we could reckon for certain on all the new sheds being occupied and (2) as to whether we could count upon the co-operation of the Municipality in refusing to allow the sheds we remove to be erected elsewhere.

As regards the first point I am now satisfied that there is no risk of the proposed rooms being left unoccupied. As regards the second point is seems doubtful whether the Commissioner will prohibit the erection of huts similar to those which I desire to remove. Indeed the Municipality have allowed their own employees to erect kucha sheds for themselves on the land provide for them on Babula Tank site; but I hope that if we can once show by experiment that people of the lowest classes can be induced to live in sanitary semi-permanent camps at moderate rents, the Municipality will follow our example and provide better accommodation for their bhungis and sweepers.

I have ascertained that the Mangs who live in East Agripada though unwilling to go into pucca storied chawls, are keen to be housed in ground floor sheds of the kind now proposed, and though I do not consider these improvised permanent habitations for poor people, still I think it right when there is a demand for housing at low rents, to meet that demand temporarily at any rate by providing semi-permanent camps in which we can afford to let rooms at rents considerably lower than those of our pucca chawls rather than to leave poor people housed in the insanitary surroundings from which they now suffer, or defer action until economic changes have resulted in their getting sufficiently high wages to be able to afford to pay economic rents in our pucca chawls or in sanitary rooms elsewhere.

I therefore ask the Board to sanction the provision of the two proposed camps at an estimated cost of Rs. 45 300. There is no likelihood of our being able to dispose of the sites of these camps either permanently or on short leases at reasonable rents for the next 8 or 10 years and if they are required for permanent leasing hereafter, the semi-permanent sheds can be easily removed, and we shall by that time be able to judge whether it is right to re-erect them elsewhere or to require the occupants to find other accommodation for themselves.

Letter from Land Manager No. 8673 of July 30, 1913 :—I have the honour to report that temporary tin and cudjan sheds stand on many plots of land now under acquisition in connection with East Agripada Improvement Scheme. These sheds are built by the tenants, who pay ground rent to the landlord at the rate of Re. 1 (one) per shed per month. The walls and roofs of these tin sheds are built of small pieces of the old tin plates, while those of cudjan sheds are of palm leaves. These shed generally have no plinth, have no means of drainage and have not proper sanitary arrangements. These sheds and their surroundings are insanitary and it would be advisable to remove them as soon as the plots are required; but before doing so it would be necessary to provide a semi-permanent camp on a suitable site for the accommodation of the people that will be displaced by the removal of these sheds.

The area of the site suggested to is 5,415 square yards and the Engineer estimates that 115 rooms in ranges (sheds) of 9 to 17 rooms each can be erected on this land at a cost of Rs. 21,300 including 10 per cent. for contingencies. Taking value of land at Rs. 8 per square yard the total capital outlay on the camp would be Rs. 64 610, and the annual interest and sinking fund charges on this outlay at Rs. 4·61 per cent, would amount to Rs. 2 979. Taking monthly rent at Rs. 2-8-0 per room and allowing 33 1-3 per cent. of the total gross rent as outgoings the nett annual income would amount to Rs. 2 300. Thus on the whole there will be an annual loss of Rs. 679 on the camp but it would be necessary to face this loss for the sake of housing people displaced by our operation.

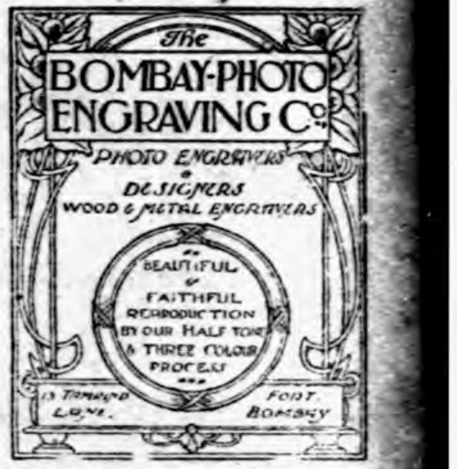
Under the circumstances above detailed I would beg to suggest that Board's sanction may be obtained to the provision of the proposed camp at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,300.

A letter from Land Manager, No. 8674 of July 30, 1913 contains a similar proposal for a camp, for which the estimate of expenditure is Rs. 56,585 and the annual interest and sinking fund charges on this outlay at Rs. 4·61 per cent. would amount to Rs. 2,609. Taking monthly rent at Rs. 2-8-0 per room and allowing 33 1-3 per cent, on the total gross rent as outgoings, the nett annual income would amount to Rs. 2,520. Thus of the whole there would be annual loss on Rs. 89 which is very trifling. We suggest that the Board's sanction may be obtained to the provision of the proposed camp at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,000.

MYSTERIOUS REAPPEARANCE OF STOLEN MONEY.

Manilal Leherchand, a Commission agent at Bhendi Bazaar, had reported the theft of Rs. 2,000 from his chest, on Thursday. But on Saturday came the report that the whole money was discovered lying in a bundle under the chest. It is not known how the money happened to be there.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynaecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynaecological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.



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Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.
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Such as sprains, strains, backache, wrenched joint, aching feet, bruises, swellings, crick in the neck, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism—all aching muscles and quivering nerves—can be quickly soothed, relieved and cured by rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm.
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Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year-Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland, and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. Sec. [illegible] Secretary, 5, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 24. BOMBAY, Oct. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 9-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes	87 1-2	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	88	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	27 11-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	60 -1	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·29	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin.	20 47 3-4	1-4	
do. do. New York	4 85 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.	3 3-8	1-3	
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 7-8	-3	

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32d unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Dull.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS

Silver to Bombay .... £ 30,000
Gold Bar to Bombay .... £ 140,000
Gold Coin to Bombay........ £ 1,000
Silver to Calcutta .... £ 378,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier Fair demand.
Futures ... Barely steady.
Manchester Unsettled with little doing.
Total sales ... 8,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 6,000
Mid-Americans ...7·74 10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown .. 10·30—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·37 —08	7·28 —08	7·24 —08
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
7 23 —8	7·23 — 7	7 22 — 8

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
7 22 —07	7 21 —07	7·18 —07	7·15 —05

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·55 March 13·56.

New York official noon call Jan, 13·62 March 13·62.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13 74 March 13·80

NEW YORK—

Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...13,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...102,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... ...
" Exports to Continent ... 42,000
" Spot Cotton 14·50 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 13 53—18
Futures—Month of Mar 13 52—20

Declined owing to favorable weather report and advanced on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 13 7-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Jan. ...13·74 —10
Futures month of Mar. ...13· 6 —13
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Firm.

Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 508,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 63,000
Do. do to France & Continent. 245,000
Do. do to Japan 20,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports........ 783,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 482,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Bales.
Total Actual Exports 3,000
Do. Forwarded 98,000
Do. Imports 125,000
Do. Stocks 506,000
Stock of Cotton in London .... 69·20

Coconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ... d 6
Coconada Ginned do do ... d 6 7-8
Western Good do do ... d 6 1-16

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings— Very firm but only small business
Tone Cloths ...Quiet—Prices firm

Weft American "54" ... 12 7-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 19
Tone—Yarn—Market .. Steady
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 13 3-8
Twist "32" W T O ... 11 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 11 3-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 10 1-2
Twist "36" W T O ... 11 3-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 5-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 7-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2
39 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9 1-2
" 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 13 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 3 3-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 12
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 7 8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool ... 6 23-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers
Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30s. 11 3-4
" " " 40s. 12 1-2
Mule " " 40s. 13
" " " 50s. 13 5-4
" " " 6 m. 15 7-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 17 1-4
" " " 50s. 17 3-4
" " " 60 18 3-4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi ...36 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... 34
Do. Name of Ports— ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull
Barletta Russo ...33 1-4
Do. Name of Ports — ...Feb.-Mar. Sellers—Quiet

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... 35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... 35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... 35 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship. ...52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...53 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Month ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-4
Do Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port. Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship .. 45 1-2+1-2
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone Firm
Linseed Calcutta ...44 6 unchgd
Do. Months— Oct.-Nov. London—Sellers—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 42 1-4
Do Months— Oct.-Nov
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg— Sellers—Firm

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-15-0 unchgd Oct.-Nov. - Hull Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality. ..10 1-4—1-8

RUBBER

Para Rubber ...3 4—1-4d. Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£74 3-3+1-4
Copper Braziers ...£89 -4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...d 7 3-8 unchgd.
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets per box CIF L'pool ... ...
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B Antwerp. 4 18 9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool ... 10 12 6
Basic Steel Bars, CIF. India... 5 5 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C.I.F. ......

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags 13—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter. Less doing.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...9 11—1-1d.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.—Sellers.
10 2 1-4—1-2d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steadier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 1 1-2+1 1-2d
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Higher prices asked.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta .. 11 9 3-4 unchgd.
C and F Bombay .. 11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.—Value.
Java Sugar—Quiet—Unchanged.
"Willett estimates Cane Sugar crop at 7,00,000 excess."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Sovns	Rs. 39,000	London	M'cantile Bank
1 Box Sovns	17,150	Malta	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	33	43,443
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	52	61,405

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug. 7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. 5 "
Bank of Mad " " 8th July 6 "

EXCHANGE.—

The market is quiet with little business passing and the rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credit 3 months sight ...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready 172 1-4
Do. do Marks ...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...144 3-4
Shanghai " ...197 1-2
Japan " ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1 for ready and 95-2 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 95 1 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 2 0

Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver was unchanged for ready and, for forward rates being 27 13-16 and 27 3-4 respectively. New York Bar Silver was also unchanged rate being 60 1-4. The local market is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold ... " 24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 70 8 0
1st Settlement ... " 70 8 0
2nd Settlement ... " 70 0 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 79 14 0
1st Settlement ... " 79 14 0
2nd Settlement ... " 79 6 6

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNNING.—Declined owing to Bulls realizing to secure profits. Forecast of the Census Ginners' Report is 7,000,000 bales. Our opinion is that it is not advisable to follow the decline.

WELD & CO.—LIVERPOOL.—Small market, a little long liquidation, at the opening, otherwise no special feature. Just before the close market declined on poor New York market.

NEW YORK.—Some long liquidation before Bureau Market closed steady.

WEATHER REPORT.—Weather continues bad over the central portion of cotton Belt rains continue, weather colder. We advise buying.

STRAUSS & CO.—Marketed affected unfavourably by unsettled financial situation. General liquidation expected. Ginners' Report is bearish; however crop prospects in Georgia are poor and in Texas crop prospects are very poor think decline is only temporary. We recommend you to buy on weak markets

The local market is quiet but steady for new crop for which not much interest is shown except there was some demand from Japan exporters for new Khamgaon—Akola for January delivery and business was put through at Rs. 302 and 303. Here, there is more inclination to sell than to buy owing to the financial crisis mills are buying ready cotton only for their requirements, otherwise ready cotton both old and new, is neglected.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	320	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	3 2	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	318	"
" " Yeotmal	...	3 3	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	310	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	...	302	"
" " Amraoti	...	304	"
" " Khandeish	...	282	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	271	"
Fine " Bengal	...	260	"
F. G. Bengal	...	250	"

LIVERPOOL PENER—

Opening Tone ... Dull.
Estimated Sales ... 4,000
Total Imports 15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 35 —03	7·25 —03	7·22 —03
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**March-April.**
7 21 —02	7 21 —02	7 20 —02
April-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
7·19 —03	7·19 —02	7·15 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs 7 7 0 B.T.
December ... " 9 5 0 B.T.
May 1914 ... " 9 3 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May Rs. 9 2 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 1 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 13 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—steady. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 61 8 6 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai ...Rs. 80 7 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED.—

Tone Flat. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 35 12 0

COTTONSEED.—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Sold Rs. 50 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 8 7 6 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

White Pissi ..., Rs. 5 7 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 13 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,630
Bank of India	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	82
Indian Specie	...	45

MILLS.

Central India	...	1,880
David	...	470
Fazulbhai	...	470
Kohinoor	...	695
New Great Eastern	...	115
Standard	...	1,140
Swadeshi Mills	...	1,440

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...		198
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		171
Bombay S N Ordy	...	285
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,330
Treacher and Co	...	500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	560

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	...	5,489	bales.
Wheat	...	9,604	cwts.
Linseed	...	1,850	"
Rapeseed	...	865	"
Gingellyseed	...	5,334	"
Poppyseed	...	15	"
Groundnuts	...	156	"
Castorseed	...	9,269	"
Rice	...	6,661	"
Myrabollams	...	23	"
Cottonseed	...	3,995	"
Mowraseed	...	2,521	"
Gram	...	2,501	"
Joowar	...	6,586	"
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	Nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, Oct. 25.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 26.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent Consols...	72 5-8	1-16	
3 do. Rentes...	87 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan. ...	88	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	63 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London...	27 3-4		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 5-8		1-8
do. in New York	60		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris. ...	25·29	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·49	1 1-4	
do. do at New York	4·85		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills.	2nd Oct		
3 months' sight	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans ...	4 1-8	1-4	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ...Dull—Easier.
Futures ...Quiet.
Manchester ... .
Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 "
Imports ... 15,000
Mid-Americans ...7·72—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10 30 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·37 unchgd	7 27 —01	7 24 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**
7 23 unchgd	7 22 —1	7 22 unchgd
Apl.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July.**
7 21 —01	7·21 unchgd	7·17 —01

NEW YORK—

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 79,000
" Receipts at " last year... 102,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 35,000
" Exports to Continent ... 30,000
Spot Cotton ...14·5 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. ... 13·78 + 25
Futures—Month of Mar. ... 13·5+23

Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 13 7 8 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. .. 13·83+14
Futures month of Mar 13·92+16
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 18th Oct. as 6,95 ,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Bales.
Total into Sight ... ... 3 78 ,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ... 311,000
East Indian do ... 1 5,000
American do ... 2,782,000
Other do ... 154 000
Total Sales 51,000
East Indian sales 2 0
Total Speculation... ... 2,000
Do Exportation 1,000
East Indian Export ... ...
Do. Indian Stock ... 14,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ... 1,300
Do. Actual Exports ... 2 0
Do. Week's imports ... 2,000
Do. Speculation 200
Americans Afloat 330,000
East Indian 5,000
Total afloat 390,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi 36 1-4+1-4
Do. Month— Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged
Do. Name of Ports— ... .

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c ex-ship .. 52 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— .. Oct.-Nov
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c ex-ship 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp— Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...45 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports - Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ...44 6 unchgd
Do. Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports ... London—Sellers—Dull
Linseed Argentine—La Plata . 42—1-4
Do. Months— .. Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—Firm

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-12-3 unchgd Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...10 1-4 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...3 unchgd. Oct.-Nov.—Buyers.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags 13 1 1-3+1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm. In good demand.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 3 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-room 88 p.c....9 11 1-2+1-2d
Months of Shipments ...Oct.—Sellers.
10 2 3-4 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Fair demand.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ...11 9 2-1 unchgd.
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments—Nov —Value.
Java Sugar—Unchanged Quiet. Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ... 98,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Exports to Continent ... 41,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 14·50
Future Jan... 13·53—18
" Mar... 13·52—20
Spot closing tone ... Steady
Futures closing tone ... Quiet

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and declined early on favorable cables advanced on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 13 3-4
Future Jan....13·74—10
" Mar...13·76—13
Futures closing tone ... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. closed for future ... Quiet
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... 8,000
Sales on spec. and export ... 600
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 60,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 13-16
Coconada Ginned—London C. F. ... 5 15-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 1 30 - 10
Good Bhownuggur ... 6 5-16d.
Good Bengal ... ... 5 7-8d.
F. G. Bengal 6
Fine Bengal 6 1-8
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... ... 6 5 8d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11 -8
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)... 11 3-4
Weft 54 American ... 12 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 19 3-4
Weft 32's 15 3-4
Twist 36 ... ... 11 1-4
Twist 42 ... ... 12 5-16
Twist American 60 ... ... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 1 1-4
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 3 4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ... do
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
Mid-American at Liverpool 7 74—10

Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. minus.

Oct.-Nov.	...	7 37	8
Nov.-Dec.	...	7·24	8
Dec.-Jan.	...	7·24	8
Jan.-Feb.	...	7 23	8
Feb.-Mar.	...	7·23	7
Mar.-Apl.	...	7·2	8
Apl.-May	...	7·22	7
May-June	...	7·2	7
June-July	...	7·18	7

Manchester, Oct. 24.

Manchester Piece Goods Market Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude—Fair enquiry for Staples—Demand from China for Prints.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct-Nov—London— 45 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Oct.-Nov.— Antwerp— 45 "
Linseed, La Plata ...Oct.-Nov. Hamburg 44 4 1 2 Done
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Quiet
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct £22-10-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec.-Jan £2 -10-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. ......
Linseed River Plate exports .. ..
Poppyseed. Canal...Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 65 6 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close .. .. Quiet
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 48 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 52 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov—Antwerp— 53 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Bet .. ..
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Quiet but steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— £6-13 0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 24.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Oct-Nov.—London— 36 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492) lbs.)...Oct.-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat, Club No. 2...Oct-Nov. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close. Quiet
Do. South Australian Jan-Feb 35 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 02 lbs, Jan-Feb. 31
Do. do Tone of Market at close ... .
Wheat Red Graded American per cental— Oct ... 6 10 3-4

LONDON, Oct. 24.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct 9 10 1-4 Sellers
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ... May 10 2 "
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)... ......
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags).Oct.-Dec—13 0 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar —12 6 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Oct—11 9 Value
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—14 1 1-2 Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market Steady

LONDON, Oct. 24

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec 11 6 Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec... 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March... 11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Oct.-Dec... 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March... 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec... 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March... 12 9
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 24.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	74	10	6
Copper Best English Selected	...	77	10	0
Copper Braziers	...	89	0	0
Copper Tone of Market—	...	Steady		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	201	10	0
Yellow Metal	...		7	1-3
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool		10	12	6
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	...	6	6	3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	...	5	15	0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	...	6	8	9
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	...	6	2	6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	...	5	6	8
Belgium Iron Bar No 2	...	4	16	3
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool	...	0	14	6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	13	9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	13	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	18	3
Lead Pig English	...	21	0	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Quiet		

Silver, Spot ... 27 7-8
" 2 months hence ... 27 3-4
" Tone of Market— ... Quiet with little doing.
" Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 24.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 27 7-8
Silver 2 Months ... 27 3-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—No Buyers Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market do
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...£ 87 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.ExDiv...£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....£ } 88
Sterling loan ... ...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. £ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... 1·3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·47
New York (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·85 3-4
Interest day to day loans 3 1-4
Do. 7 days Market loans ... 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 4,000
Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	To-day's opening	minus
Oct.-Nov....	7·25	2
Nov.-Dec...	7·26	2
Dec.-Jan...	7 24	2
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·21	2
Feb.-Mar....	7·21	2
Mar. Apl ...	7·20	2
April-May...	7 20	2
May.-June..	7 19	2
June-July...	7·16	2

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st Oct. 1913, as compared with the statement of 11th Oct. 1913:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 11. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 21. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	36930241 13 2	81157000 0 4
Other Deposits, &c ...	170673 70 15 3	175434782 9 7
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	734128 12 8	1280 30 3 6
Sundries	2078845 8 1	2257727 8 8
	249266987 2 0	2 8959640 6 1
Assets.	**Rs. a. p**	**Rs. a. p**
Govt. Securities	21552906 9 0	25797020 0 0
Other authorized Investments	12443056 0 0	12466108 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	41172770 12 5	40637548 13 2
Accounts of Credit on do	55207504 5 3	58 82 69 5 7
Bill discounted, &c	39935528 10 5	40189599 11 10
Balances with other Banks.	2603191 1 0	8050513 10 4
Bullion	......	......
Dead Stock .	2454119 0 0	24 2194 15 5
Stamps ...	12195 12 3	11905 9 3
Sundries	357201 3 6	8 7145 2 6
	18079 603 5 10	1832353 5 4 1
Cash, &c. at Head Office	68475383 12 2	65 24335 2 0
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	249266987 2 0	248959640 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office .... 46,61,985 Decrease.
Do. at Branches ... 11,48,257 Do
Other Deposits .... 47,91,312 Increase.
Post Bills............... 5,15,702 Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ... 7,32,831 Decrease.
Loans .... 5,35,122 Do
Accounts of Credit ... 30,74,765 Increase
Mercantile Bills .... 1,94,971 Do
Cash at Head Office ... 29,94,058 Decrease.
Cash at Branches ...... 2,48,010 Increase

Percentage 31·27

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 18th Oct. 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate E'ings for week ending 18th Oct 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·69	1402200	198650	3368700
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	40000	60100	100100
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	3500	6000	9500
Total...	3021·86	1445700	2 526 0	3478300
E'ings for ordg. 7 days ending 18th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	1352315	2034349	3 86364
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	2732	58427	95348
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	3164	5636	8800
Total ..	2956 78	1392030	2098212	3491012
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·08	+ 49885	— 47649	+ 2336
A.D.C.Ry.	...	+ 2679	+ 1873	+ 4552
B.-Kotah Ry.	...	+ 336	+ 364	+ 700

ECZEMA IN ITS VERY WORST FORM

One Mass of Horrible Running Sores. Life a Perfect Misery. Used Cuticura Remedies. Not a Sign of the Trouble Since.

69, Ringner Ave., Munster Rd., Fulham, London, S. W., Eng.—"My daughter has been a great sufferer from eczema, in, I should think, its very worst form ever since she was about three years old, and she is now fourteen and a half years of age. It first started as a small boil on her arm which spread and became one mass of horrible running sores. She used to have it on her hands, arms and feet and has often been laid up and absent from school for weeks at a time, quite helpless, with every finger on both hands tied up. Her life at these times was a perfect misery, and the irritation of the affected parts was terrible. She could not get any sleep on account of it.

"I then saw the Cuticura advertisement of a free sample and I sent for it. Well, the sample tin of Cuticura Ointment seemed to do her good and to allay the itching, so I got a large tin, also a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Pills and her hands got better quicker than they had ever done before, and she has not had the slightest sign of it since." (Signed) Mrs. J. Oakley, Mar 22, 1912.

No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins and itching, scaly scalps. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. Skin Book, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

APENTA
BEST NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER
Ideal for daily use

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

So fresh

so sweet, so different are the cigarettes you make yourself from moist tobacco and "A.G." paper. You can smoke these cigarettes the moment they are rolled — while the freshness of the tobacco fields is still in the tobacco.

But insist, insist upon

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

SWIZ

Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 200 rats 4s. 2d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of— CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO., 21, LIME ST., LONDON.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING AT HOME.

BETTING ON THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The latest betting on the Cambridgeshire is as follows :—

9 to 1	against	Fairy King,
10 to 1	,,	Santair,
100 to 8	,,	Florist and Drinmore,
100 to 7	,,	Equanimity,
100 to 6	,,	Maiden Erlegh and Bluestone,
20 to 1	,,	Lorenzo and Khedive III,
40 to 1	,,	Mercutio.—Reuter.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES TOURNAMENT.

An excellent programme was arranged for lovers of the "noble art" on Saturday night on the Cooperage. The officials were Lt. Sherbrooke (Referee); Lt. Hunt and Mr. Webster (Judges); Sergt. Clark (Time-keeper) and Major Novis (medical officer). The contests started at 9·30 p. m. and continued till midnight. All the fights except one, were strenuously contested and the spectators had their full money's worth. Quite a feature of the evening was the spirited manner in which the lads of the B. V. R. fought. There was absolutely no sign of "funk," in fact, on the contrary, they were just full of the combative spirit, and put any amount of zest into their work.

Semi-final Feather Weights—Sherwood Foresters.—

Lance Corporal Duncally vs Dr. Satchell.

The first round was fought at a very fast pace and both men tired towards the end. Duncally did better in the 2nd round, using a straight left to good effect, and occasionally countering with the right. He kept up his lead of points in the 3rd round with his useful sinister arm, and was adjudged winner.

Winner—Duncally

Semi-Final Feather Weights—Sherwood Foresters.—

Corporal Pears vs Pr. Hall.

This was a poor fight, as Hall quickly "downed" his man, and on rising outed him in half a minute of fighting. The looser stood no chance standing as he did with his guard wide open.

Winner—Hall.

Semi-Final Middle Weights—Sherwood Foresters—

Private Turner vs. Private Brady.

This was a very short lived affair, Brady knocking his man out with a left swing in the first 10 seconds.

Winner—Brady.

Semi-Final Middle Weights.—

Private Kennedy vs. Private Bridges.

This was rather a tame affair, Kennedy doing most of the aggressive work while Bridges was content to act on the defensive. Kennedy was warned not to clinch in the last round and it appeared that Bridges would have won over a longer route as he was in far better condition than his opponent towards the close.

Winner—Kennedy.

Final Cadets B. V. R. under 6 st.

Cadet McCormack vs Cadet Hasset.

The youngsters went for each other from the start, evoking rounds of applause from the spectators. In the 2nd round McCormack got in several straight lefts, while Hasset landed a nasty right swing. In the 3rd round Hasset continued his rushing tactics, but was always met by a straight left which jerked back his head on every occasion. Much to the surprise of the audience, Hasset was declared winner.

Winner—Hasset.

Final Cadets B. V. R. under 7st.—

Cadet Newman vs. Cadet Lilly.

Once again there seemed to be something wrong with the decision. Both lads fought at top speed, and their ducking was excellent but Lilly appeared to land more effectively than his opponent, who, however, was declared winner after 3 rounds.

Winner—Newman.

Six-round Contest.—

Depy.-Insp. Melville (Bombay Police) vs. Lce-Corpl. Taylor (Sherwood Foresters.)

This was the "tit-bit" of the show, and good fighting was witnessed. The competitors were "flash-lighted" before the opening of the first round.

1st ROUND.—Taylor started in promising style and got in several straight lefts which put his opponent all at sea. He was boxing very coolly, and if he had forced matters a bit more would very probably have had Melville in Queer Street.

2ND ROUND.—Taylor appeared to slack off, and Melville getting wide to this opponent's left, invariably slipped his left leads and started bombarding his mid-section.

3RD ROUND.—This was an excellent round. Taylor rushed Melville round the ring slamming him with right round arm shots, but towards the close Melville, who was evidently waiting an opportunity, dug a couple of blows downstairs and followed them up with a nasty job over the heart which made his opponent grunt.

4TH ROUND.—Half way through this round Melville got in a hard left drive to the mark and "outed" his opponent who was bleeding from the right eye. The hard stab under the heart in the 3rd round contributed greatly to the sequel of the 4th.

Winner—Melville.

Final.—Cadets B. V. R.(under 8 st.)—

Lce.-Corp: Sinclair vs Cadet D'Souza.

Both boys were too lengthy in the arms and repeatedly swung round each other's neck. The fight was full of vim, neither contestant letting up for a second during the four rounds. In the 4th round.—an extra one minute affair—Sinclair who was the fitter of the two got in a couple of right swings on the head and was declared winner.

Winner—Sinclair.

Final.—Cadets B. V. R. over 8 st.—

Sergt. Fox vs. Lce.—Corpl. Morris.

Morris started with a variety of blows above and below.

In the 2nd round Fox rushed his opponent but was always met with right upper cuts. In the 3rd round the referee cautioned Morris with regard to his wrist-work. An extra round was fought in which Morris got in a hard upper cut to the body which brought his opponent to a standstill but he failed to follow it up, otherwise he would surely have "outed" his man.

Winner—Morris.

Four-round Contest.—

Vol. Brown vs Bugler Windsor.

Windsor has rather a reputation for boxing skill in Bombay but although he was winner in this bout, he had to step a bit lively to secure the verdict. Brown started well, getting in a couple of good body blows in the first round. In the second round Brown was dog-tired and an extra spurt by Windsor would have done the trick. Brown freshened up after this and made a very even fight of it in the 3rd round. He started the last round at a tremendous pace but tired very quickly when Windsor did his share of attacking but could not land effectively owing to Brown's good defence. Windsor won on the points he secured in the first two rounds.

Winner—Windsor.

Final Feather-weights.—

Lce. Corpl. Duncally vs. Pr. Hall.

Here again the decision was not popular. Hall had the best of the first round and a spanking straight left nearly wrenched his opponent's head off. He followed this up with a powerful right swing which nearly finished matter—in fact a few more seconds would have brought about Duncally's downfall. In the 2nd round Duncally was cautioned for wrist work. He bucked up considerably in the next round and got in several straight lefts while Hall appeared to be leg-weary and he did not shoot out his left as he did in the first two rounds.

The fourth and last round was fiercely contested.

Hall scored rapidly with right and left, and nearly brought Duncally to a stand still. Duncally was adjudged winner although Hall came in for the greater share of applause.

Winner—Duncally.

Four-round contest —

Vol. Kubes (B. V. R.) vs. Pte. Clark (Sherwood Foresters).

This was an excellent contest. Kubes who is a school-boy was much too quick for his opponent and ably seconded by Gasdon and Melville, scored the majority of points. Kubes back-stepped out of range admirably, and ducked most of his opponent's well-meant swings in the first two rounds. He landed frequently but his punches had no powder behind them. In the 3rd round Clarke got in 3 right and left swings which steadied Kubes. In the last round the best blow was a straight right lead by Kubes on to his opponent's neck. Clarke did his best but his opponent was too elusive with ducking and back-stepping for any damage to be done.

Winner—Kubes.

Final Middle-weights.—

Private Kennedy vs. Private Brady.

Brady rushed Kennedy out of the ring at the onset and the latter was warned not to clinch. Both contestants made windmills of their arms and not a single blow was struck in the first two rounds. The spectators quite expected a "no contest" interruption from the referee. In the 3rd round the referee intimated that he would like to see a little fighting which wish was reciprocated by the audience.

Brady who had done most of the so-called fighting got a smack over the left optic from which the carmine flowed, otherwise there was no blow worth recording.

Winner—Brady.

Blind-fold Boxing.—

This was rather a silly affair in which 5 boy-competitors were blind-folded and ordered to fight indiscriminately among themselves. A ginger-headed youth who evidently saw through his bandage delivered several telling blows unfairly.

At the close of the meeting Colonel Dunlop called for cheers for the referee and judges.

HOCKEY SEASON OPENS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'S FIRST MATCH.

The Bombay Gymkhana started their hockey season on Saturday afternoon with a game against the R. G. A. The "Gym" were minus two players and had to enrol the services of two Parsis. Cadell played vigorously for the Gymkhana and we are sorry he is leaving next Saturday, as he is a great supporter of sport in all its branches. The Gunners scored their one and only goal in the first ten minutes, Rooney being the scorer. At half time the scores were: R. G. A. 1 goal, Gym., nil.

In the second half the Gym.,—nearly all of whom appeared to be out of condition—improved their play and a good pass from the left wing gave Trenchall (inside right) a chance at goal which proved successful. Shortly afterwards Sprott a new comer to Bombay hockey, picked up a pass from the left wing and banged the ball into the net. The Gunners now made strenuous efforts to equalize but failed to do so, although they were near scoring on several occasions. Barrett at centre-forward forward for the Gym. "muffed" several good openings through using only one hand to his stick. Result ;

Bombay Gymkhana	2
R. G. A.	1

GOLD CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA.

The Amateur Golf Championship of India, at the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, will be held between December 15 and 18 next. The competition will be match play throughout and there are to be no qualifying rounds this year. No player with a handicap over 4 will be allowed to enter. Entries close on December 15, but post entries from visitors only, will be received up to December 20.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

A telegraph message to the *Times of Ceylon* says :—"The Secretary of the Australian Tour Committee, who is on a visit to Nuwara Eliya, has just received a final message from Mr. Waddy, who cables as follows :—'Everything right, have booked passages, we are coming."

GOLF NEWS AND NOTES.

HOW FAST A BALL TRAVELS.

Dr. Adolphe Abrahams, lecturing at the London Salon of Photography, said that as a result of some experiments in high-speed photography, by taking into account the rate of movement of his shutter and other factors, he had calculated that the average speed at which the golf-ball left the tee was 300 miles per hour. Photography was of the greatest service in athletics, and an increasing number of athletes were relying upon the photograph to correct their faults of style.

DAY OF BOY GOLFERS.

For the second year in succession the Open Golf Championship of Australia has been won by Mr Ivo Whitton, a young Melbourne amateur, who is only nineteen. His success twelve month ago was generally regarded as in the nature of an accident. To-day he is recognised as the best golfer that Australia has yet produced.

In March next he will sail for England in order to join a wool firm at Bradford (Yorkshire), and he means to play as much golf as he can find time for. He will no doubt be seen in the English Championships of 1914.

FRENCH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

A message from Chantilly states that the total entries for the French championship now number 63. Amongst the additional entries are James Braid (Walton Heath) and Tom Fernie (Turnberry).

CANADIAN LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY BRITISH PLAYER.

The Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship was won on the Dixie Links, Montreal, by Miss Muriel Dodd, of the Moreton Club, near Liverpool. In the final round she defeated Miss Florence Harvey, of Hamilton, Ontario, by 7 up and 6 to play in an eighteen holes match.

Miss Dodd is the holder of the British Ladies' Championship, which honour she won for the first time at St. Anne's-on-Sea in June. By her victory she emlates the achievement of Miss Dorothy Campbell, of North Berwick, who was British and Canadian champion two years ago. Miss Campbell, however, also held the American Championship in the same year, and as Miss Dodd is competing in the latter event at Wilmington, Del., on October 13, etc., she will have an opportunity of winning what has come to be regarded, says Reuter, as the "triple crown."

Miss Florence Harvey won the Canadian Championship in 1903 and 1904, and was runner up to Miss Campbell at Ottawa in 1911. Last year at Turnberry, Ayrshire, she was beaten in the first round of the British Ladies' Championship by Miss Nancy Parbury (Royal Sydney), the Australian champion.

RAY AND VARDON IN AMERICA.

In a thirty-six hole four-ball match at Chicago Ray and Vardon beat Mr. Charles Evans and Mr. Warren K. Wood champion of Western America. The individual scores were: Evans 143, Ray 145, Vardon 146, and Wood 167.

SPORT OF TO-DAY.

STRONG CRITICISMS BY THE REV. F. H. GILLINGHAM.

At the Manchester Diocesan Conference, the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the vicar at Bordesley, Birmingham, and a member of the Essex County cricket team, in discussing sport, said that today it occupied a position which it was never intended to occupy, and instead of a recreation it had become a commercial concern.

He praised the Football Association for doing its utmost to discountenance football gambling and forbidding Sunday matches, and he urged laymen and even clergymen to play games long after school days had finished.

There seemed, he said, to be a tendency to develop a few specialists rather than to encourage and maintain the average standard, and in this connection he deprecated the attempt to raise £100,000 towards the Olympic Games in order to train a few men to restore what some considered the lost prestige of old England. Sport was no longer so much indulged in for its own sake. The primary idea of counteracting the stuffy atmosphere and contracted chest was lost sight of in an endeavour to win cups or to obtain some substantial addition to the weekly wage.

It was no use deploring the fact that 40,000 people watched a football match while twenty-two were playing. Where could the 40,000 go to in crowded cities like Manchester or Birmingham ? Far better would it be if the Olympic Fund were used to buy ground round the great cities so that the men watching football might be given an opportunity of obtaining exercise themselves.

GWALIOR RACES.

We are asked to deny the report that the Gwalior Races have been postponed. They will be held, as arranged, from November 1 to 8.

All arrangements for owners and their horses, also for visitors are complete, the full entries have been published and the meeting promises to be a most successful one.

FATAL SEARCH FOR FOOTBALL.

James Lloyd, of Abernant, Ruabon, and four rescuers were overcome by gas in a disused claypit near Ruabon.

Lloyd, it is said, entered the old mine in pursuit of a lost football, and as he did not return four colliers hastened to the rescue and succeeded in bringing him back to the surface, but he died the next day. The other men, after careful medical attention, recovered from the effects of the gas fumes.

Lieut. L. Robertson, Cameron Highlanders, will captain the Army Rugby team this season. Captain J. Ramsford Hannay, Queen's Regiment, is Hon. Secretary to the Union.

Five matches have been arranged by the United Hospitals F. C, the fixtures being: November 12, v. the Army, at Aldershot; November 26, v. Edinburgh University, at Edinburgh; December 10, v. Dublin Hospitals, at Richmond; January 22, 1914, v. Cambridge University, at Cambridge; and January 28, v. Oxford University, at Oxford.

ADVICE TO YOUNG FOOTBALLERS.

(SECOND ARTICLE)

BY ALAN R. HAIG-BROWN.

In my last article I had something to say to you about the evils of "swelled head." It is a dangerous complaint, and, if you suffer from it, is likely to seriously check your athletic career. A team—an team—is not invariably made up of the best players; from the point of view of sport this is as it should be though it may sound unfair, and men or boys who play for the pleasure of the game reserve themselves the right not to associate more than they can help with an objectionable person. Of course, you would have to be rather insufferable before your conceit could keep you out of an eleven ; but you may just as well bear in mind that you must aim, not only to be a good player, but a good fellow as well.

In your first few terms at a public school you cannot keep yourself too much in the background, and it will not hurt you to remember that, as you go on, and perhaps win fame as an athlete at your school, it is quite easy to be good at things without necessarily thinking yourself immeasurably superior to your companions, and to those less fortunately situated than yourself.

A public school and a 'Varsity are both critical little worlds. They cannot tolerate "side," though they do sometimes bear it patiently in the case of those who have proved themselves exceptionally apt in some direction or other. But even these latter people would be none the worse if they carried their success more gracefully. To win well or to lose well is the hall-mark of a sportsman, and perhaps the former is the more difficult of the two. All this by no means implies that you should walk about as though apologising for your existence. By all means respect yourself —not little, but much—but respect others as well, and remember that tact and courtesy are a forward wing that it is hard to stop.

You may, perhaps, think I have sermonised over-long : but games in general, and football in particular, depend not a little on the attitude and behaviour of their players. You want to be a sportsman. Think of all that term implies. It is not won merely by clever feet and clever hands.

Before I go on to deal somewhat closely with actual play in actual positions in the football field, I am going to make some general remarks which will apply to each and every one of you, whether you be forward, back, or goal-keeper. The first of these is that if you ever want to be good at the game you must be keen. Nobody ever succeeded at anything without enthusiasm. Some may hide it under an air of boredom, but it is there all the same, though it loses much of its charm. Boys who are really keen and not afraid of work—you can work at games —are capable of most things. But, even if you are bad at footall, be keen—or give up the game. Stick to your keenness; never let it go. Not only will it help you in your play, but those who have the coaching of you will so appreciate it ; and faults and mistakes are lightly thought of when they are associated with a really keen player. On the other hand, do not let failure dishearten you ; it is no good being depressed.

BECAUSE YOU HAVE PLAYED BADLY.

A trifle sick and sorry, you must feel, of course, but there will be another game to morrow in which there are laurels still to be won, and during which you may well be able to pick up those which you dropped yesterday in the mud.

Football, for many reasons an admirable game is especially admirable in this—it offers so many chances. And if you are moping over one that you have missed if have fooled a shot or failed to stop an opponent, there is no need to be over-put-out, or, in your discomfiture you may repeat your fault. However badly you are doing always keep before you the hope of redeeming yourself ; a run in the last minute of a match has meant victory before now ; a brilliant save just before the whistle went has often settled the destiny of a cup. And he who wins matches or saves them from being lost—even on the stroke of time—is forgiven much.

Mere keenness, however, on the field of play is not to be your only aim. Football, I often think, is practised, but not really learned in games and matches. It is funny, if you come to think of it that we do not expect to make cricketers simply by match-playing, and yet we do try so to turn out footballers. In cricket we are always hammering away at the nets, or at fielding practice, or we get hold of a ball and try to learn to pitch it where we want to. Incidentally, we do not do half enough of the latter practice, and this is why schoolboys are seldom good bowlers; but that is neither here nor there. What I want to impress upon you is that you want "net practice" at footballs and the way to get it is constantly to be playing about with a ball so that you come to feel as though it were almost a piece of your own body!

At Charter house they have an excellent kind of game called "run-about." It is played in any odd minutes of the day, between school and lunch, or after games on half-holidays. Any number of players is allowed on either side, and the only rule of the game is that you must not kick the ball.

MORE THAN A COUPLE OF YARDS.

If you do so by accident you must not touch it again until it has been played by someone else. Now just try to imagine what good fun this is, and what splendid practice this makes for in dribbling, in tackling, and in getting that perfect command of the ball which every first-class footballer must have. Suppose you have twenty fellows on each side—if there are more or less it does not matter—what opportunities you will have of trying to get through the mass ; what dozens of chances you will have of stopping an opponent, of learning to use your weight, and, perhaps, of paying off an old score in a well-timed charge !

Nobody keeps his place in "run-about;" all follow the ball, and the great charm of it at Charter house was that it was played by the smallest fag in the school and by the biggest swell in the eleven together. My own first experience of "run-about" was that I met, as a boy of fourteen, with G. O. Smith, who within a very few years became centre-forward for England. He was then captain of the school eleven, and you can imagine with what gusto we tried to tackle him. Practically all the football I ever knew I learnt in "run-about" at Charter house.

I do not know if other schools have an organised "run about ;" I rather fancy that there are few which do ; but that is no reason why, when you and some of your friends have a few moments to spare, a ball and an empty ground, you should not try it for yourselves. The beauty of the game is that it matters not whether there are few or many players, and certainly it was "run-about." and "run-about" principally, which made Charter house famous as an Association-playing school, and which enabled the Old Carthusians to win on at least one occasion every cup, including the F.A. Cup, which they have played for.

Nearly every school has its "shoot-about" or "punt-about ;" you must forgive these Charter house terms if you are not a Carthusian, but they very well describe what is meant. Always attend these practices whenever you can—they are most valuable if properly used. At "shoot-about" you will find many balls employed, and you will have heaps of opportunities of putting them through goal. You will, however, get but little benefit unless you take each ball as it comes to you, and try to put in your shot instantaneously. Do not stop the ball, steady it, and then put in your shot; you would seldom be able to do so in a real game, and, though "shoot-about" is only a practice and you have no one waiting to tackle you, it is always best to imagine that, unless you are very quick, you will be robbed of your chance. Shooting goals is most difficult work ; you can see that for yourselves by noticing how very few are scored in really good matches. Quickness and accuracy are what you must aim at in conjunction with each other, and always remember that a good shot at goal is a valuable player on any side. There are few men who can shoot well and hard and accurately in difficult situations ; endeavour by practice to make yourself one of them, and ever try to imagine in such practice that as you take your shot a couple of opponents are making for you as fast as they can.

In "punt-about" the players usually stand round in a ring and kick half a dozen footballs about as hard as they can, taking each kick just as it comes to them. This is good for halves, forwards, and backs, and even for goal-keepers, as it helps to train the eye. Every player ought to be able to volley the ball, or half-volley it, and you will learn how to do so at "punt-about." But more important still, it will teach you how to "trap"—and nobody is a footballer of any account unless he can do so. By "trapping" we mean imprisoning the ball as it descends with the feet or the legs, and stopping it dead. If you can do this you will be able to take a pass neatly in a match, or a kick from an opposing player, and immediately to have such command over the ball that you can do with it what you want to. Of course, at times in actual play you will have no time to "trap," but will have to take the ball on the volley, or the half-volley, or with your head ; but plenty of occasions will also arise when there is no player close enough to stop you "trapping." Speaking of the head reminds me that heading is an art in which all professionals and few amateurs excel, because the former practise it and the latter do not. It is a beautiful sight to see a professional team literally use their heads ; and, in all kinds of football, chances of headwork are constantly occurring. Many goals can be scored in this way, neat passes given and taken while a full back with a hard and clever head saves the situation constantly.

You can practise heading by yourself in a fives court, or against any high wall. It is like knocking up at squash racket s except that you have a bigger ball, and only your head instead of the racket. Try at first how long you can keep up the ball without letting it fall to the ground, and then, when you are good at this, try to place the ball accurately against the wall at any spot you fancy. In solitary practice of this kind you can learn a tremendous lot besides how to use your head.

You can make your left foot as strong as your right or *vice versa* and you can imagine how useful it is in football to be able to use either foot indiscriminately. When I was small, my left foot was quite incapable of kicking a ball at all ; but by constant practice against the wall of my father's house—in rather dangerous proximity to the dining-room window—I ultimately trained it to be as strong and as accurate as my right. But in your practice you had best choose walls that are not close to windows, as your father may not prove so long-suffering as did mine.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.,

STAFF.

Captain W. W. Browne, Royal Army Medical Corps, is posted to Ahmednagar.

Lieutenant W. B. Lyons, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad.

Major G. A. F. Sanders, Royal Engineers, General Staff Officer (2) Poona Division, resumed the duties of his appointment on 16th October 1913.

REGIMENTAL.

99th Infantry :—Captain H. E. Redman to be officiating Double Company Commander.

10th Jats.—Lieutenant J. D. Standen to be officiating Adjutant.

29th Punjabis.—Captain C. W. J. Smith to be officiating Double Company Commander.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Baynes, Indian Army, on becoming un-employed, is permitted to reside ex India.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave :—

Captain S. J. Lowe, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, 87 days, ex India, private affairs,

Captain H. J. Cotton, 99th Infantry 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

Major K. K. Knapp, No 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 90 days privilege.

Major C. L. R. Gray, No 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 4 months in India, general.

Major A. Hay, 2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 68 days, in India, general.

Major A. G. Kemball, 31st Punjabis, 1 year, ex India, Private affairs.

Captain L. H Queripel, No. 33 Divisional Signal Company, 8 months, ex India, combined.

Captain S. B. Mehta, Indian Medical Service, 1 year, in and ex India, private affairs

Lieutenant D. Daly, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 3 months, in India, general.

Lieutenant C. J. S. LeCornu, No. 33 Divisional Signal Company, 60 days, privilege.

Lieutenant H. I. Allen, No. 33 Divisional Signal Company, 60 days, privilege.

Lieutenant J. Mck. Anderson, 109th Infantry, 1 year, ex India, private affairs.

2nd-Lieutenant E. W. Brett, 18th Infantry, 60 days, ex India, privilege.

Lieutenant W. D. Hall, 5th Light Infantry, 2 months, in India, private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Captain E. St. C. Gray, 34th Poona Horse, to 17th April 1914, private affairs.

Captain C. H. Stockley, 66th Punjabis, to 20th December 1913, medical certificate.

SUFFRAGETTES FIGHT THE POLICE.

BATTLE ON PAVILION STAGE.

The first meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union since the conclusion of the summer holiday "truce" was held on Oct. 6 at the London Pavilion, Piccadilly-circus, and was the occasion of violent scenes on the stage and in the street between the police and militant suffragists, Miss Annie Kenny, the organizer of the union, was re-arrested under the "Cat and Mouse Act," as also was Miss Dulcie West. The re-arrest of Miss Kenney took place on the stage of the Pavilion at the moment of her rising to address the meeting. When she came on to the stage with Mrs Drummond—who was introduced as "General" Drummond—she was cordially greeted.

Miss KENNEY's first words, "I hear there are detectives behind the stage," had scarcely been uttered when Chief Detective Inspector MacBrien and other officers rushed on to the stage and attempted to surround her. Miss Kenney, however, ran towards the box on the opposite side and made an effort to get into the stalls. One of the officers seized her just as she reached the box and a fierce fight followed. Miss Kenney was dragged back towards the stage exit to the street, and the officers engaged were struck right and left by a body of infuriated women, whose object was to rescue the prisoner. Chief Inspector MacBrien's hat was knocked off and a walking stick which he carried was wrenched from his hands. The stick and some flag poles were used as weapons against the officers, and during the struggle the Inspector received a blow on the head. The police had to fight every inch of their ground to the stage door. Some women, in the hope of tripping the officers, threw themselves to the ground.

In the street the police were hampered by a crowd of women, most of whom were hostile, and it was only after much struggling that Miss Kenney was lifted or pushed into a taxi-cab. Meanwhile, in the Pavilion, "the trophies of the fight." as they were described by one of the leaders, were turned to profit. Chief Inspector MacBrien's hat and that of another officer were offered for sale to the highest bidder. The successful bid for the chief inspector's hat, made by a woman with an American accent, was "25 dollars for America." The stick—which the chairman said was "taken from an inspector by Miss Naylor"—fetched £2. 10s., the proceeds in each case being given to the funds of the union.

CURATE IN THE DOCK.

On Oct. 7 nine women and two men were brought before Mr. Mead charged with obstructing the police and other offences.

Of the women, two were fined £1, one 30s, two £2, and one £3, the alternative periods of imprisonment varying from ten days to a month. One woman was discharged, and another was bound over in the sum of £2 to keep the peace for six months. The ninth woman, whose name was given as DOVE WILCOX, aged 38, of no occupation, was fined £2, with the alternative of 20 days' imprisonment. It was stated that she was seen to tap the wheel of a taxi-cab with an awl, and afterwards said she hoped she had punctured the [illegible]. She had been previously conv[illegible]

WILLIAM B[illegible] labourer, was fined 40s., with the alternative of 20 days' imprisonment. [illegible]is MILLER, Grosvenor-road, Cano[illegible] who wore clerical dress and said h[illegible] curate of the Church of England [illegible]clined to say where his curacy w[illegible] fined 40s, or 20 days' imprisonme[illegible]

The proprietors of the Pavilion have declined to let it for suffragist meetings again.

LILIAN LENTON REARRESTED.

Lilian Lenton, who, with Olive Wharrey, was charged with setting fire to the tea pavilion in Kew Gardens last February, and while on remand was released owing to ill-health after a "hunger-strike," and disappeared, was arrested at Paddington Station on Tuesday.

The prisoner was brought before the magistrates yesterday and was committed for trial on a charge of setting fire to the pavilion. The prisoner refused to apply for bail and said she would not eat anything until she was released.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST LORD KITCHENER.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN VENICE.

According to news from Italian Sources another plot against the life of Lord Kitchener has been frustrated. A certain amount of mystery surrounds the affair. The reports are very circumstantial, but according to the Venice correspondent of the "Giornale," a member of Lord Kitchener's suite declared that the story was a fabrication.

The account published by "Il Secolo' at Milan states that Lord Kitchener when he passed through Venice on his way to Egypt where he arrived on Oct. 9. was to have been the victim of a conspiracy organized by eighteen fanatical Mussulmans. The existence of the plot however, was discovered by the police, who were thus able to frustrate its execution.

It may be recalled that Lord Kitchener's return to Cairo was unexpected, and this may have been due to his lordship curtailing his stay at Venice on account of the plot. The Italian police were expecting when the mail left to make the arrest of a number of the Mussulmans alleged to be implicated.

The news of the discovery caused some excitement in Rome, says the Exchange Telegraph.

His lordship arrived from Tuscany on Sept. 28, but instead of coming direct to Venice, as arranged, he alighted at a place called Mestre, and continued the remainder of the journey by automobile surrounded by some of his most intimate friends.

On arriving in Venice, instead of going to the hotel where his apartments had been engaged, he entered a special launch, and boarded the steamer Schleswig, for Cairo, sailing almost immediately.

According to the Central News, the conspiring Mussulmans are understood to have been betrayed by a spy, who revealed their plans to the police.

Bombay Gazette.

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1913.

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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
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HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By MRS. C. E. WEIGALL.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By HILDA COWHAM.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By LOUIS WAIN.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. ROBERTSON.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. NORMAN.

ONCE A YEAR,
By BARRY PAGE.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By ANNIE S. SWAN.

A CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By DOROTHEA DEAKIN.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By KATHARINE TYNAN.

ALTERED TIMES,
By JESSIE POPE.

AND
CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP [illegible],
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
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S. S. M.—Your letter should have been addressed to the paper which published the communication referred to.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Monday, 27th October, 1913.

AN ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

THE last occasion on which France intervened in Maskat affairs resulted in the prompt appearance of a British Admiral with an ultimatum to the Sultan that if a concession for a coaling station which he had given to the Republic was not cancelled forthwith, his palace would be blown to bits. The *entente* had not arisen on the political horizon of Europe, the relations with our neighbours were strained as a consequence of Lord Kitchener's dramatic settlement of the Fashoda incident, and England was being subjected to a succession of pin-pricks, which were irritating but not provocative enough for a serious quarrel. The coaling station episode was one of them and might have led to hostile developments if the Anglo-French treaty of the early sixties guaranteeing the independence of Maskat had been pressed upon British attention. Its provisions, however, had been neutralised by a later agreement between the Sultan and ourselves, which placed his State under British protection, gave him a subsidy of a lakh of rupees annually, and bound him to make no concessions of territory to any foreign power without the consent of his Suzerain. His action, therefore, was a breach of these obligations, and was the only occasion on which Sayyid Turki tried conclusions with the Government that had helped him to establish his authority, and is even now garrisoning Maskat against a pretender and a horde of Bedouins. The results of the experiment were immediate and decisive, for the Sultan tore up the concession in preference to a bombardment of the royal residence and the incident was closed without any remonstrances from the Republic, or suggestions that it was a violation of the older treaty. It was about this time also that, as British Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne made the historic declaration that the interference of any European power in the affairs of the Gulf would be regarded as a *casus belli*, a pronouncement which has been adhered to by his Liberal successors.

The French intervention which has now occurred after a lapse of a dozen years and the advent of the "entente" is of a pacific and gratifying character, without any suspicion of pin-pricks. For it has reference to the solution of the arms traffic problem which has been under diplomatic consideration for the last two years, and has now reached a stage which may be viewed as final and satisfactory. It has long been known that groups of Continental exporters have done a profitable stroke of business by buying up cheap military rifles and cartridges and shipping them to Maskat, as a consequence of their operations Southern Persia, Afghanistan and the North-West frontier of India have been supplied with a million or so of modern aims which have been sold at prices leaving a handsome margin of profit, while there is still a great demand in those regions for further supplies. The commerce had grown to enormous dimensions before Great Britain took action for its suppression by establishing a naval blockade along the Gulf Coast and chasing, capturing and confiscating Arab craft engaged in it. We have also had to fend off Afghan gun-runners who paraded along various points of the litteral in quest of contraband cargoes, and have punished several Sheikhs who were sleeping partners in a traffic that brought them easily earned rupees until the remorseless naval police found caches of rifles in their mud forts and either blew them up or exacted heavy fines from these coastal potentates. These operations strangled the traffic to some extent, and it was hoped that the international conference which met eighteen months since would put the finishing stroke upon it by prohibiting exportations from the various European ports. But this proposition was rejected as a violation of private trading rights, and we were faced with the prospect of keeping upon expensive blockade so long as steamers continued to arrive at Maskat, with munitions of war. But the British Empire is a resourceful house of business, though it may make occasional mistakes, hence while the problem was attacked from diplomatic standpoints it was decided that there should be no cessation of auxiliary influences which might help towards a solution of the difficulty. With this objective the late Sultan who had been a beneficiary to the extent of a six per cent. import duty, plus a dollar on each rifle, was persuaded to strike a shrewd blow at the traffic by decreeing that all the arms in the Maskat bazaars, as well as future consignments should be transferred to the custody of the State. It was also declared that they would be impounded in his warehouse until his officials were satisfied regarding their ultimate destination and gave warrants for their removal. There was, of course, a flood of indignation when this order appeared, as it was opposed to the local economics of the arms trade, whose chief bogey had been the British Naval Police, and this super-addition to their troubles was vehemently challenged by the French houses who had agents at Maskat. We now learn for the first time from disclosures in the Paris newspapers that these protests moved the Republic to action and that the French subjects at the Sultan's capital were not compelled to transfer their stocks to the keeping of the State. But the other local traders who were not nationalised Frenchmen had to obey the order, though there was a rapid decline in their holdings before it came into force, because a month's grace was given and they made the best use of it.

From a moral and material standpoint, the action of the late Sultan was a striking contrast to the attitude of the European nations, who professed their inability to interfere with a flagitious traffic on the ground that its prohibition would violate the sanctity of free trade. By his cooperation with our Naval force he practically mulcted himself of a large slice of his customs revenues, and we have not heard that he received any monetary compensation from the Government of India for this policy of abnegation. His successor will doubtless adhere to the obligations to which the State is committed as the continuance of his rule depends upon the protection now being given to him by British troops, who stand between him and a horde of rebellious subjects clamouring for a withdrawal of the restrictions against the free importation of arms into Maskat. While these events have been happening in the middle East, diplomatic influences have not been idle, and it is now announced that France has at length consented to intervene with a view to stopping the traffic so far as her subjects are concerned. Dijibutil on the Somali coast, which his hitherto supplied the Maskat traders with munitions of war is to be closed to this form of commerce, and as a *quid pro quo* to this arrangement Great Britain has undertaken to place a similar embargo on the operations of gun-runners from Gibraltar, who were supplying the Moors with weapons for use against Frenchmen and Spaniards. This is the substance of the new Anglo-French agreement, and it may be welcomed as a very practical auxiliary to our Naval operations in the Gulf, because it will prevent the subjects of the Republic residing at Maskat from obtaining fresh supplies of rifles, while the other traders are not likely to import weapons that will pass into the safe keeping of the Sultan's warehouse. It may, therefore, be anticipated that the end of this commerce is in sight and that no more rifles will reach Afghanistan or the Pathans on the North West frontier, a result for which the Home and Indian Governments have been working for several years past, and upon which they may be cordially felicitated.

PARSI AMBULANCE LADIES.

To those who watch sympathetically the development—and it is a most interesting one—of the Parsis as a community the report of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will come with no little satisfaction. This is not so much by reason of the actual facts of the report but because of the significance they convey, for we associate the development referred to rather more with the male members of the community, their sisters being more conservative. Such work as that done by the Nursing Division indicates the appreciation of a broader outlook, the adoption of other than a narrow set of interests which tradition lays down for the feminine mind. As for the Division's work, it is a surprisingly good record in view of the fact that it is the first year of its formation. The history of the Division shows a sustained enthusiasm right from the first efforts in the direction of its inauguration, and on that enthusiasm success has been built. The Nursing Corps began with the holding of classes in which lectures on the subject were delivered, and it appears that no less than 173 young ladies of the Parsi and Hindu communities received instruction, the high percentage of 112 qualifying themselves in First Aid. That groundwork being accomplished, the Division soon sprang into being, and before the end of the year seven classes in First Aid, three in Home Nursing, and two in Home Hygiene were organised, 449 ladies in all undergoing the different courses. In that time the Division carried on their mission of mercy in public on several occasions. The number of cases nursed or treated—39 of less important kinds, and 26 of serious ones—in itself is sufficient justification and encouragement for the movement. But the importance lies not so much in these results as in the sociological value of the instruction and the spread of knowledge in hygienic matters and nursing. There is every prospect that the Division will continue to flourish and augment its numbers from the Parsi community; what especially we should like to see is an even greater interest shown by the Hindu community and the formation of independent corps. If this could happen much good might be done, and the task of those who are doing so much to spread education in the direction of more sanitary and generally improved conditions of living among the masses would receive a very helpful and fruitful assistance.

MR. ASQUITH'S INVITATION.

THE offer, which has been made by the Prime Minister at Ladybank, to take part in an endeavour to reach a settlement by consent regarding the Home Rule question is, it will be noticed, much more definite than that which was conveyed by Mr. Winston Churchill's recent speech. This preciseness, it is more than probable, is due to the desire, which it is understood has been expressed by the King, that a peaceful agreement should be attained, and if a compromise is eventually reached it will probably be found to be due in a great measure to His Majesty's influence as exerted in his judicious and carefully limited intimation. It will be more than ungraceful if the invitation is not accepted by Sir Edward Carson and the Unionist Party, for in our opinion Mr. Asquith has stated a fair and reasonable basis on which negotiations may be conducted. Apparently he is willing to consider the exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Bill, provided he is assured that, if this concession be made, the opposition to the application of the Bill to the rest of Ireland will cease. The alternative to this is the application of the Parliament Act to the Bill as it stands. Further, Mr. Asquith says that if Ulster is excluded there must be no provision which will ensure that the exclusion shall be permanent. He refuses to believe that the eventual unity of Ireland is impossible and will have no bar to its consummation. That, we believe, is a condition which no reasonable Ulsterite would oppose. All he desires now is that Ulster shall obtain respect for her own wishes, and this is merely a provision that the same shall be forthcoming if she should ever change her mind. At the same time it would be for the Unionists to see that the tie to Leinster, Munster and Connaught was not too close; that the separation, so long as Ulster should desire it, should be effective for legislative and administrative purposes. A compromise on this basis would achieve the object for which Ulster has made such heroic demonstrations, and at the same time, we believe, would be accorded approval by the majority of the voters of the United Kingdom.

THE EMPIRE AND INDIANS.

THE position of Indians throughout the Empire is becoming more serious. Canada, encouraged apparently by the severity of the new era in South Africa, is taking drastic action in British Columbia. There "Hindus," as the Canadian terms natives of India of any race or religion, are being rigidly excluded under the absurd immigration law which demands from the immigrant an impossibility. However much South Africans may declare that they will tolerate no outside "interference" in this matter, things are coming to such a pass that we do not think the Imperial Government can for long remain aloof, but will find itself forced, as it was once before, to endeavour to suggest a solution of the difficulty. It will be better when it does, if it will boldly tackle the subject, not as it affects any one Dominion only, but as an Imperial question. The telegrams, which we publish to-day, show that in South Africa the situation is unabated except in one interesting particular. The Government has given instructions that the £3 tax be not collected from women. This is a very appreciable and most welcome measure of relief, but it does not follow that it has been afforded through any feeling of sympathy with Indian wrongs It is well-known that this tax has driven Indian women to an immoral mode of living and the South African Government was probably afraid of alienating too much the opinion of a Government at Home, which is especially sensitive on such matters.

According to present arrangements, Sir O'Moore Creagh will vacate his position as Commander-in-Chief on March 7.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

GUELPHS AND HANOVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 11.

After reading the toasts exchanged at Madrid when M. Poincare dined with King Alfonso and the picturesque accounts of the extraordinary intimacy and cordiality of the relations between the Spanish Court and official world and its distinguished and representative French guests, it is difficult to believe that the only result will be a readjustment of commercial difficulties. The "Temps," which two days ago printed an article full of warnings as to the possible hidden inconveniences of anything like a political entente with Spain, to-day writes that seldom have any speeches more clearly defined a programme of international policy. It concludes: "The greeting of the whole of France echoes that given by its First Magistrate to Spain. As we recently wrote, the two Latin countries are united by the evident solidarity of their work in Africa, by the desirable conciliation of their economic trend, by a century long affinity in their culture, and by their identical conception of European peace and of the balance of power on which it depends, and nothing in the elements of this union is either accidental or transitory. We therefore augur well for the future that awaits them to which the splendid Madrid fetes are such a magnificent prelude." Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, speaking to the correspondent of the "Liberte," insisted on the necessity quickly to put an end to the economic differences of the two countries, which he said were questions rather for those directly concerned than for the heads of Governments. All Spain was not represented by Catalonia, and he hoped that all France did not depend upon the South. Quarrels over wine and tariffs ought to be settled between the interested parties, and an entente should follow between all France and all Spain. Count Romanones categorically denied that there was any financial question. Spain neither needed nor asked for money. He ended with the words :—"We have a great deal to do together. Never was there a better occasion, and of that M. Pichon is perfectly aware. As for M. Barthou, he is one of our men, and we have entire confidence in the future."

At the gala dinner given at the palace on Wednesday evening, King Alfonso in proposing the toast of his guest said :—"At the time when Spain and France are employed in the common task of civilisation beyond the Straits they find that their agreement is already established in the minds and hearts of the peoples, and that their noble efforts to harmonise the energies of the two nations are due as much to the impulse of their souls as to the effect of an irresistible and logical necessity which tends to assure the solidarity of our interests in fertile collaboration. The memory of your visit, Monsieur le President, will never be effaced from my memory, because I see in it a precious pledge for a future of intimacy and good understanding becoming ever more cordial between Spain and France, to which I here address my salute of friendship and profound admiration."

President Poincare, replying to the toast of King Alfonso, said:—"My fellow-countrymen, yielding unreservedly to their natural inclinations, hastened to proclaim their very deliberate determination to draw closer between France and Spain the bonds of a traditional friendship. The clear-sightedness of public opinion has rendered the task before the two Governments an easy one. Everything allows us now to contemplate with confidence the future of good understanding and intimacy of which your Majesty has spoken. I shall feel happy and honoured if my visit is able to contribute in any way to render the union of the two peoples closer and more fruitful."

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

An article in the "Cologne Gazette" is appreciative in the extreme of the courtesy of the French authorities in the case of the German aviator Steffen and the universal sympathy shown to the wounded military attache, Major von Winterfeld. The article has attracted considerable attention, especially from its conclusion, which, briefly put, is that because France and Germany have one irreconcilable grievance that is no reason why there should always be "pinpricking." Several of the papers have leaders commenting on this view, and the "Temps" dots the "i's" and crosses the "t's" very plainly. Since 1870, it says, France has not regained the provinces lost, nor has Germany been able to retain the hegemony in Europe which it had acquired. Neither country is ready to risk war for either of these objects, and whilst France has contended herself with regaining her political position Germany has been satisfied with holding on to her territorial acquisition. France is still mutilated, but Germany is no longer mistress of Europe. The result, according to the journal, finally is that the two Powers are more or less on an equal footing again, and that commonsense and pungent deduction is drawn:—"The true reason for France and Germany to live on correct terms is this: Since we have not declared war to recover the lost provinces, nor Germany to recover her lost predominance neither we nor they have a right to alarm Europe by quarrels. In a word, since the great issue is reserved by mutual consent, since the two capital interests, namely, the reconstitution of the integrity of French territory and the preservation of diplomatic German hegemony, have not hitherto been determined by an appeal to arms, it would be puerile and criminal not to settle amicably the subsidiary difficulties which are the small change of international existence."

Practically the "Temps" and the "Cologne Gazette" arrive at the same conclusion, which has seldom been so frankly and clearly stated before. What has led probably to the writing of these articles is the extravagant campaign of the German Press against the Foreign Legion, though this is only one of the many futile pretexts for picking quarrels.

Lately a Frenchman in Berlin recognised on a music-hall stage a Montmartre loafer, who, got up as an escaped legionary, related hair-raising tales of the hardships which he had suffered in the Legion. The chief editor of the "Matin" has considered the affair serious enough to go himself to Algeria.

GUELPH CLAIMS TO HANOVER.

The difficulties of the Kaiser in the matter of the Guelph claims so far from being at an end, appear to be more alive than ever, while they are complicated by the fact that the recent alliance of his House with that of the Duke of Cumberland introduces a new and rather delicate element. It will be recalled that when the marriage of Prince Ernest Augustus with the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, took place last May, it was generally proclaimed that all the old feud had been healed, the supposition being that the claim of the House of Guelph to the throne of Hanover had been given up, and that a sort of compromise had been arranged in regard to the Duchy of Brunswick, the Duke of Cumberland backing out of his claim to this and the Kaiser generously bestowing as a favour on the young Prince what could not be conceded as a right. This, in effect, was the version current in German official circles, and it found some confirmation in a letter from Prince Ernest to the Imperial Chancellor which appeared at the time. Several unsettling statements, however, have recently appeared in the Press, notably the statement that since her marriage Princess Victoria Louise had become an ardent partisan of the Guelph cause, while in the Guelph organs and in speeches made by Guelph partisans there were distinct denials of the theory that things had been smoothed over. Some light is thrown on the situation by the "Lokalanzeiger," which remarks, in an inspired statement, that whereas at the time of Prince Ernest's letter the Government took the view that there was in it the basis of a settlement of the dispute as to Brunswick doubt now exists as to whether at Gmunden a different view is not now held as to the meaning of Prince Ernest's assurances. The journal goes on to indicate that the question may properly be asked whether the Prince's assurances should not now be re-examined. It is of opinion that the Guelph family are in a difficult position, not wishing, on the one hand, to do anything which might seem recreancy to the cause and their supporters, while, on the other hand, unwilling to dispute in any active way the Kaiser's position.

In the meantime, some very interesting details are appearing in the Press concerning the efforts made by Prussia to induce the Duke of Cumberland and his son to renounce their rights to the throne of Brunswick. It appears that before the betrothal of the Princess Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's daughter, to the young Prince, the Berlin Court exercised continual friendly pressure on Prince Ernest Augustus to induce him to give up all claims on Hanover. This question was again raised personally by Prince Augustus William of Prussia at a meeting in Breslau shortly before the engagement was made public. But the young Prince Ernest abruptly broke off the conversation with the words : "I and my House place honour before everything. Love only comes second," and, rising, he left the room. There was another meeting at Hamburg, at which the Duke of Cumberland, the father of Prince Ernest, was present, and declared that the question whether his son mounted the throne of Brunswick or not would not affect the marriage, and that neither he nor Prince Ernest would ever sign a renunciation of the throne of Hanover. Soon after this meeting Prince Ernest consented to write to the Imperial Chancellor a letter intended to calm public opinion, but in nowise, it is alleged, as an abandonment of the Hanoverian claim, as the semi-official Press attempted to interpret it. It was only then that it was considered necessary for the Guelph Press to retort, and the Duke called the chiefs of the Guelph party to his side at Gmunden in order to assure them that he counted more than ever on their loyalty and support.

The furious language of the "Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" might indeed lead a stranger to suppose that the country was on the verge of a rising in order to save Hanover for Prussia. Nor does the journal only demand from the Prince an unconditional renunciation binding himself and his descendants, but it tells him that the Emperor's honour is pledged not to allow him to reign over Brunswick until such pledge has been given. "If any German Emperor acted otherwise," says the newspaper, "the German people would be obliged to conclude that his personal and domestic interests are more to him than his solemn word and the welfare of the people. That would be bad. For the German people is no flock of sheep to be given to-day to one shepherd and to-morrow to another." The "Rheinisch Westfalische Zeitung" finally reminds the Prince that the leading journals on both sides in politics have threatened the Imperial Chancellor with a November storm in 1913, compared with which the storm in 1908 arising out of the famous interview with the Kaiser will be mere child's play, if he lays an irresponsible hand on the anti-Guelph resolutions of the Federal Council.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS' MALICE.

The Marquis de Lavradio, King Manuel's chamberlain, recently despatched as telegrams, addressed to two of the leading newspapers in Lisbon, copie of the medical bulletins signed by the physicians in attendance on Queen Augustine Victoria. The Marquis has shown me two telegraphic messages he has received from the officials at the Lisbon telegraph office intimating that the messages could not be delivered to the addressees because they came within Article 7 of the International Convention. The Article referred to empowers the various Governments to refuse to deliver telegrams which may affect the safety of the State or may tend to give rise to public disorder. It would seem a rather high-handed action of the Republican authorities in Portugal to muzzle the Press to the extent of stopping telegrams containing only the formal reports, already published in other journals, as to the condition of King Manuel's bride; or it may be a sign that the Republic does not rest upon a very secure basis in Portugal. Probably the latter explanation is the better one. The royal patient is progressing well, her temperature is normal, and it is hoped that she and King Manuel will be able to travel to Sigmaringen by the end of the week, and that they will reach Twickenham about the middle of next month.

THE PREMIER'S INVITATION.

ULSTER AGREEMENT POSSIBLE.

PROPOSED EXCHANGE OF SUGGESTIONS.

CHANCES OF EXCLUSION.

"NO PERMANENT BAR TO UNITY."

The Prime Minister, addressing his own constituents, has made an important pronouncement on the Irish situation. He very definitely invited the Unionists to exchange with the Government suggestions for a possible compromise.

The terms of his speech indicated that he would consider the exclusion of Ulster if he received an undertaking that, on such a concession, the opposition to the application of the Bill to the rest of Ireland would cease. There should, however, be no permanent bar to Irish unity; he believed that the unity of Ireland was not impossible.

He considered that a conference to leaders without defined limits would be abortive. He invited, however, an interchange of suggestions, "free and frank and without prejudice."

He intimated that in the event of armed resistance by Ulster the Government would use troops.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Mr. Asquith addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents at Ladybank to-night. He dealt exclusively with the Home Rule question. He declared with emphasis that the Government intended to make use of the Parliament Act in order to give Liberal legislation something approaching an equal chance with their opponents. The Government had declared in favour of Home Rule, when they had an overwhelming majority over all parties, and the last election was fought with a knowledge that Home Rule was to come next to the passing of the Parliament Act. It would have been the grossest breach of public faith to put off this legislation.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that the Government still believed that as the Bill now stood, the Irish Legislature, which it would bring into existence, even if it had the disposition, which Government did not believe it would have, would not,—could not, have the power, to be guilty of acts of oppression against the minority. He pointed out that the House of Lords had not attempted to modify, amend or improve the Bill. Mr. Asquith then paid a tribute to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Irish party in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister added:

"You are often told that I am Mr. Redmond's subservient tool, (laughter), just as in Ireland Mr. Redmond is told he is mine. There is just as much truth in the one accusation as in the other; and that is none at all. (Cheers.) Liberals and Nationalists have co-operated in a common cause, a cause in the justice and policy of which we both believe. (Cheers.)

"The Bill as it left the House of Commons had been twice rejected by the House of Lords. It had the hearty approval of the whole of the Liberal party in Britain and the vast majority of the Nationalists, and there was abundant evidence that it had practically the united support of all the great self-governing Dominions. (Cheers).

"In these circumstances," proceeded Mr. Asquith, "there is, in my opinion, a complete constitutional case for proceeding in the next session regarding the Irish Government Bill, by applying to it the operation of the Parliament Act." (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith asked, ought the action of statesmen to be affected or deflected simply by the menace of forcible resistance to the execution of the law? (Great cheering.)

"The doctrines preached in the last two years in the North of Ireland, which I regret to say have received countenance in responsible quarters in this country, are the negation of the first principle of parliamentary, and still more, democratic government. If the Ulster minority are entitled to resist Home Rule, what possible answer could be made to the like claim by the masses of the Irish people? (Cheers.) No! we need not, we shall not be intimidated by the threat of force." (Great and prolonged cheering.)

USE OF ARMED FORCE.

Speaking slowly and deliberately, the Premier said: "I have more than once expressed the hope and belief that the new system of government in Ireland will be brought into operation without recourse to the armed forces of the Crown, but if a statute, deliberately enacted by Parliament, were to be met by organised and armed resistance, it would be clearly, not only the right, but the duty of the Executive to assist the law by every appropriate and adequate means." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, after referring to some extravagant manifestations in Ulster, declared that it was the duty of every man to deal respectfully with the deep-seated and genuine sentiments of a minority, though he believed their apprehensions were without foundation. All Liberals and Nationalists should spare no effort to eliminate those apprehensions.

He had offered to consider any honestly put forward proposals consistent with the scope of the Bill. Proposals, however, for the exclusion of Ulster had been avowedly put forward not as a help towards the solution of the problem of Irish self-government, but with the most uncompromising declaration that their acceptance would not diminish the hostility to the principles of the Bill.

DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT.

He would be glad to be authoritatively informed that that was no longer the case. There were two obvious reasons why all patriotic men should desire a settlement by consent. Firstly, it was of supreme importance for the future well-being of Ireland that the new system should not start with the apparent triumph of one section, however preponderant its numbers, and the apparent humiliation of the other. He firmly believed that the ties binding Irishmen were more durable and more effective than their differences. If the unifying process was to have a fair chance of the success, it was worth paying even a considerable price to secure an absence of ill-will and possibility of co-operation.

Then, the second reason was that whatever was done should be regarded by all parties as resting on a solid foundation and capable of future development beyond the risks of party vicissitudes. Ireland had been far too long the cock-pit of British politics. (Cheers.) The proposals however, made in perfectly good faith and goodwill for a formal conference between the party leaders, did not appear to him to be practically helpful. A conference without defined limits would almost certainly be abortive and would probably leave matters worse. Nor was a conference necessary if there was a genuine disposition in all quarters, by interchange of suggestion, free, frank and without prejudice, to contribute to the common stock.

BRITISH DEVOLUTION.

Mr. Asquith declared: "I invite that interchange. Both I and my colleagues are ready to take part in it.

"I should not depart, however, from the root and principle of the Bill, a subordinate Irish parliament in Dublin with an executive responsible to it. (Cheers). Secondly, nothing must be done to erect a permanent barrier to Irish unity; thirdly, while the importance of the extension of devolution in the United Kingdom is fully realised, the claim of Ireland is prior in the point of urgency.

"I myself am sanguine enough to believe that the difficulties ought not to be beyond the resources of statesmanship. One thing is certain. We are not going to be false to the trust which the vast majority of the Irish people reposed in us. (Cheers.) We are not going to betray their cause. We are bound to prosecute their purpose and ours to a successful issue, not only by obligations of loyalty and honour, but by the profound conviction that it has behind it the sympathies of British democracy at Home and through the Empire, and that it carries with it the best and only enduring prospect of a happy and prosperous future both for Ireland and Great Britain. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)—Reuter.

A TEMPORARY EXCLUSION SUGGESTED.

LATER.

Writing in the the *Observer* to-day, Mr. Garvin says that Mr. Asquith has gone as far as reasonable opponents could expect, and he ought to be met with equal moderation and dignity. Recognising that devolution is inevitable, he suggests the temporary exclusion of Protestant Ulster with provisions enabling it to throw in its lot with the rest of Ireland if it changes its mind.—Reuter.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

KAISER'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 26.

After shooting with the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bohemia, the Kaiser arrived this morning and was received at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The *Fremdenblatt*, welcoming the Kaiser, points out that the Austro-German alliance throughout its existence has proved the strongest and most unerring guide to both Emperors, and a strong directing factor in international policy, amid all its numerous variations, and in the fulfilment of the object of protecting peace which is primarily the work of the two Peace-Emperors.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

STRIKING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

President Wilson addressing the students of Swarthmore College yesterday, extolled the memory of William Penn. He said the profound purpose underlying American conquests was to see that evety foot of the continent should be a home for free self-governing people who would have no Government whatever which did not rest upon the consent of the governed. He would like to believe that the whole of the western hemisphere was devoted to the same sacred purpose, and that nowhere any Government would endure which was stained with blood or supported by anything but the consent of governed.—Reuter.

LIBERAL MEMBER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., has resigned his seat.—Reuter.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who is only 41 years old, was elected Liberal Member for Bishop Auckland Division, Durham, at the election in 1910, by a majority of 1,550 votes, defeating Sir W. C. Chaytor (Conservative) and Ald. W. House (Labourite).

SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE REJECTED.

MADRID, Oct. 26.

The Senate has rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 106 votes to 103.

Count Romanones the Premier, has resigned. He took the unusual step of telegraphing to the French press, declaring that the crisis was due to Liberal dissensions, and was not connected with the King, who was most anxious for the Liberals to remain in power.

It is expected that Senor Maura, Conservative, will again assume office.—Reuter.

SAFETY AT SEA.

REVISION OF BRITISH INDIAN RULES.

TASK OF THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The following resolution has been issued as a result of the inquiries set on foot after the loss of the "Titanic."

The Board of Trade made a comprehensive revision of the scale of boats and life saving appliances to be provided on board ships in the United Kingdom and appointed committees of experts to deal with collateral questions arising in the same connection. Meanwhile, the Maritime Local Governments have been consulted as to the necessity for revising the rules which govern vessels in British India, particularly those under the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, the Pilgrim Ships Act 1895, and the Indian Emigration Act 1908, which are read in the notifications detailed above.

The replies show that while a revision is undoubtedly necessary there is a great divergence of opinion as to the extent to which it is required and the lines on which it should proceed. The subject is one of considerable difficulty and complexity, involving a number of technical and other questions which need careful scrutiny. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to appoint a committee, representative of official and non-official interests which will enquire generally into the sufficiency of the existing rules and report its views to the Government.

The committee will consist of the following President and members:—The President,—Mr. C. G. Todhunter I.C.S, Collector, Madras Presidency; and the members are the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., Bombay; Commander C. J. C Kendall, D.S.O., R.I.M., Port Officer, Calcutta; Mr. W. H. Ogston, partner in Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Bombay; Capt. P. BestCronix, Marine Department, British Steam Navigation Company, Calcutta.

The Committee will meet at Bombay on Nov. 10 next and will subsequently visit such principal ports and make such enquiries as may be necessary. It will submit its report to the Government of India on March 1, 1914. The report will be accompanied by drafts of the rules which it recommends for adoption. The Government of India trust that the Local Governments and administrations will afford the committee all the assistance which it may require and will comply with any request for information and advice which it may address to them.

U. S. SHIPPING BILL.

CAUSES PERTURBATION IN BRITAIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The Senate has passed a so-called Seamen's Bill for improving the conditions of American seamen It abolishes arrest and imprisonment for desertion and promotes the seamen's safety at sea.

It contains clauses, which are believed to be contrary to the terms of foreign treaties, especially as regards desertion. It also provides that no ship shall leave a port unless it has life-boats sufficient to contain all those on board, or unless seventy-five per cent of the crew understand all the orders given them.

The measure excites considerable perturbation in British shipping quarters. Representative bodies, including the Chamber of Shipping have made representations to the British Government.—Reuter.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

AGREEMENT WITH CHINA REACHED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

A telegram from Pekin states that the Russian Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister have reached an understanding regarding the terms of the Russo-Chinese Agreement on the subject of Mongolia.—Reuter.

DUBLIN PRIESTS.

MORE CHILDREN STOPPED FROM GOING TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

There was further excitement in Dublin, yesterday, the priests stopping eight children from proceeding to England via Belfast. Afterwards the priests and crowds waited on the quays until the steamers left without the children. The priests harangued the people, who returned singing hymns.—Reuter.

EXCITING SCENES AT STATION.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Exciting scenes took place at Dublin station last night, when an attempt was made to put four children on the train on their way to England. Four of them escaped from their guardians, one of whom the crowd attacked and injured badly.—Reuter.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

LORD SYDENHAM CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The *Times* states that Lord Sydenham has accepted the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on venereal diseases. Sir Brynmor Jones and Mr. Philip Snowden will be among the members.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

THE EMPIRE AND INDIANS.

STRIKE SITUATION IN NATAL.

39 HINDUS DEPORTED FROM COLUMBIA.

DURBAN, Oct. 24.

Eight Indians have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Newcastle (Natal) in connection with the strike.

Representatives of the coal, agricultural, and sugar interests will confer to-morrow. Mr. Gandhi will probably be present, but there is no sign of the strike spreading to the sugar and other industries, which employ many thousands of Indians.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN NATAL.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 25.

The number of Indians on strike in the Natal coal-mines is difficult to ascertain. Two thousand approximately have struck out of four thousand.

Public opinion generally condemns the £3 tax.

A strikers' fund has been opened at Durban and subscriptions are plentiful both from Natal and the Transvaal. If the strike spreads to the sugar estates, which employ seven thousand indentured workers, the position will become most difficult for both sides.

The Protector of Immigrants in Durban states that the Government some time ago ordered that the tax should not be collected in the case of women.—Reuter.

DEPORTATIONS FROM COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Oct. 24.

Twenty-four Calcutta Hindus, arriving from Calcutta, have been ordered to be deported owing to their non-compliance with the Immigration Law, which provides that immigrants must make a continuous journey from the land of their birth. The arrivals were transhipped at Hong Kong.

The cases of fifteen others are being considered.

The Hindu population has protested in Ottawa.—Reuter.

VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA) Oct. 25.

Fifteen more Hindus have been ordered to be deported. Thirty-nine are now awaiting deportation.

The Hindu population are arranging mass meetings to protest against the treatment of their compatriots.—Reuter.

MR. GANDHI LEFT ALONE.

We have received a copy of "Indian Opinion" of Oct. 1, which contains the following account of affairs in South Africa:—

Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by Mr. Budree, left Durban for the Transvaal on Thursday by the Kaffir Mail. They were seen off by a large number of friends. Mr. Budree travelled in order to court arrest as a Passive Resister. At Maritzburg they were met by quite 50 Indians, who assured Mr. Gandhi that there would be a large number of Passive Resisters supplied by Maritzburg. They had already started collections, out of which over £7 was handed to Mr. Gandhi in aid of the struggle. Mr. Padamsing, who was on the platform, decided there and then to join the struggle and got on board. At Ladysmith, too, several Indians saw the party off, and said that they also were preparing to join the struggle.

The Immigration Officer would not arrest Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi and his companions were very nearly arrested at Ladysmith. The party were third-class passengers and they were put in one of the third-class compartments by the conductor at Durban, but at Ladysmith another conductor came and asked Mr. Gandhi to shift from the compartment he was occupying. Mr. Gandhi asked the reason for this and the conductor said that that compartment was reserved for Europeans. Mr. Gandhi pointed out to the conductor that the compartment reserved for Europeans was so labelled, that the one he was occupying had no label at all, and, therefore he declined to change. Mr. Gandhi then saw the Station Master, who, instead of granting any relief, in a somewhat rough maner said that he would not interfere and that the party were bound to move from compartment to compartment any number of times so long as some accomodation was found for them, and that he was to obey instructions. Disregarding the warning of the Station Master, Mr. Gandhi and his party awaited developments. A large number of Indians had by that time congregated on the platform and they were rather eager that Mr. Gandhi should be arrested so that the question of the Railway travelling difficulty might be to some extent solved. Unfortunately, however, owing to the well-meant, but false, kindness of a friend, Mr. Gandhi's identity was disclosed. No arrest, then, took place, and the conductor told Mr. Gandhi that he was only carrying out the instructions of the Administration in doing what he did. Mr. Gandhi said that this was all the better reason why, in spite of his identity having been disclosed, he and his party should be placed in charge for declining to move, which they certainly still did. But it was of no avail.

NAMES OF THOSE IN PRISION.

The names of the party which was sentenced at Volksrust on Sept. 23, are: Mrs. Gandhi, Behen Jayakunvar Pranjivandas Mehta, Mrs. Chhaganlal Gandhi, Mrs. Maganlal Gandhi, Messrs. Parsee Rustomjee, Chhaganlal Ghandhi Rugoo Govindoo, Rawjibhai M. Patel, Maganbhai H. Patel, Solomon Royeppen, Masters V. Govindrajalu, Sivpujan Budree, Coopoosamy Moonlight Mudaliar Reva hanke Sodha, Gokuldas Hansraj, and Ramdas Gandhi.

The ladies were allowed to join the struggle after a great effort had been made by them to take part in it.

Mr. Parsee Rustomjee is too well-known as a merchant, philanthropist and staunch passive resister to require description. Mr. Solomon Royeppen is one of the educated Indians admitted last year to the Transvaal and is the nephew of Mr. Joseph Royeppen. Mr. Chhaganlal Gandhi is the joint-manager and Gujarati editor of "Indian Opinion" at Phoenix, Mr. Govindoo is the machinist and a compositor, Messrs. Rawjabhai and Maganbhai are teachers and compositors. The rest are Phoenix school students.

BHAMPTA TRIAL.

SERIES OF HEAVY SENTENCESS.

TRIBE LITTLE LIKELY TO REORGANISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I. C. S., Special Judge, to-day delivered judgment in the case in which over 50 Bhamptas are charged with being members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft. On Thursday the jury after a lengthy summing up by the judge, brought in a verdict of guilty against all the accused, but two, who were unanimously found not guilty.

In passing sentence, the judge said that the jury had found, and he was satisfied, that there was a gang of Bhamptas associated for habitual theft as described in the charge.

Further, he considered that the existence of the gang to have been fully proved by the evidence of the accomplices, which was materially corroborated on question and also by other still more convincing evidence.

SENTENCED IN BATCHES.

Taking the accused in batches the Judge sentenced the prisoners to varying terms of imprisonment. Four of the accused Nos. 20, 29, 51 and 56 were acquitted. No. 1?, His Honour said, was the most dangerous of all the accused. He possessed uncommon intelligence and had been concerned in the most ingenious and the largest of the thefts. He accordingly sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default another year. Nos 27 and 30 also got seven years, while Nos 22 and 28, whose cases the judge described as not so bad, were sentenced to five years each.

As regards the remaining accused they had been charged under Sections 401 and 75 I. P. C. Of these Nos 5, 17, 24, 47, 54 and 55 had been found guilty by a majority of four to one, and all the rest unanimously. These persons were liable to punishment by transportation for life, but he did not propose to inflict this punishment for two reasons. In the first place the gang had received a severe blow by the conviction of the Satara accused, and had been completely broken up by the present prosecution. The police knew the natures of the remaining members of the gang, who had absconded, and there was now little likelihood of any fresh organisation for theft being formed among the Bhamptas. He had learned a good deal about these people in the course of the long trial, and he recognised that many of the accused were born and brought up in such surroundings that it was morally impossible for them to earn an honest living and avoid a career of theft. He hoped that it would be possible to make successful arrangements for settling this Bhampta tribe in such a way that its members might be induced and might be able to find honest occupation, and if this can be accomplished he hoped that some of the accused in the case may receive at the hands of the Government such remissions of their unexpired sentences as may safely be given if their conduct justified it. His second reason was that the hundreds of house breakings and thefts, except on two unimportant occasions, none of the accused had used or attempted to use violence of any kind. The thefts they had committed and offences, of which they have been convicted, had not been, for the most part, serious and he would prefer to reserve the punishment of transportation for graver offences than these.

THE WORST OFFENDER.

Of all the accused Parsu Dawla, No. 37, was pre-eminent as an organiser and financier of the thieving expenditure, and as a disposer of stolen property as well as from his long connection with the gang. The Judge accordingly sentenced Parsu Dawla to undergo 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default one year further. Of the others Nos 11,16,21,25,31,32,33, 57, 58, and 59, were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, because he considered that they were the most dangerous from the part that they had taken in the highly organised railway gangs, or from the number and persistency of other thefts committed by them. Nos. 34, 41, 45 48, 50. 54, 55 and 44 were sentenced to five years, while Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 35, 36, 9, 40, 46, 43, 47, 49, 52, and 53, were each sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

All these sentenced were under Sections 401 and 75 Indian Penal Code.

The prisoners created a great scene, crying and falling on each other's necks after the sentences had been passed. On coming out of the Court, prior to their removal to prison, there was another scene among the prisoners' wives.

THEOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE.

OPENING AT TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct, 25.

The first Travancore Provincial Theosophical Conference began this morning at the local [illegible] Lodge, Mr. B. P. Wadia, the Parsee intinerary lecturer, who has specially come here, presiding.

After the meeting of the Esoteric section in the early morning, the proceedings began at 8-30, when Justice Ranada Rao, High Court judge, the president of the local lodge, welcomed the delegates. He gave the early history of the establishment of Theosophy about 35 years ago by Colonel Olcott and also traced its present condition in Trivandrum, adding that Justice Sadasiva Iyer was largely responsible for its present working condition.

A stirring address on the "Message of Theosophy to Modern India" was next given by Mr. Wadia.

Other lectures lasted until 10-30 o'clock, when the conference adjourned for breakfast.

Last evening Mr. B. P. Wadia delivered an address on the principles of Theosophy in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, which was crowded by an appreciative audience.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

INCREASING USE OF GOLD.

ESPECIALLY NOTICEABLE IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The main features of the annual report of the Currency Department, just issued, are that the large increase in cash balances in the Government Treasuries was not produced by withdrawing funds from circulation in India. The demand for rupees in financing the jute trade was very heavy and the Government were obliged to undertake new coinage by purchasing silver worth several millions. The absorption of currency of all kinds amounted to 24 1-2 crores against the triennial average of 21 3 4 crores. The absorption of gold increased in every Province save Madras, the total for all India being 15 1-3 crores. The use of gold as currency is extending especially in Northern India and Bombay, and in all parts at least gold has to some extent replaced in circulation rupees and small notes. The rate of development in active note circulation was well maintained, and there was a steady increase in circulation of small value notes for everyday transactions. But the growth of the circulation of small notes seems to have received a check owing to the more extensive use of gold as currency. The use of notes for remittance purposes is increasing.

WARNING TO THE POWERS.

UNITED STATES ATTITUDE IN MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The Government is preparing a proclamation notifying the Powers that any interference in Mexico will be regarded as unfriendly to the United States. The latter will only recognise Governments founded on law and order.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

It is intimated that two things promoted the preparation of the proclamation with regard to Mexico, namely, the alleged interview with Sir Lionel Carden and the despatch of the warships to Mexico. Apparently the proclamation will not be promulgated until after the elections in Mexico.

President Huerta has publicly declared that he will not stand as a candidate for the Presidency or interfere in the elections.—Reuter.

HUERTA'S FITNESS TO RULE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* discussing the British recognition of President Huerta declares that all the foreigners in Mexico regard him as the fittest man to establish order. It is in Germany's interest that the question of the Presidency shall be solved by the election of a vigorous personality like Senor Huerta.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* and *Vossische Zeitung* denounce America's "dollar politics" and forgetfulness of the fact that Mexico is a Sovereign State.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S ASSURANCE TO FOREIGNERS.

MEXICO, Oct. 24.

A statement by President Huerta was read to-day in the presence of the diplomatic body. In it he solemnly assured them that his sole desire was to establish peace and to ensure a fair election. He was determined to protect Americans and other foreigners; but the will of no foreigner could be imposed on the Republic except by force.—Reuter.

MEXICAN REBELS' VICTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Mexican rebels have been defeated at Monterey, losing 800 killed and wounded.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

According to later advices, the Mexican rebels captured Monterey after defeating two Federal generals who were hurrying to its relief. A severe battle took place.—Reuter.

BROWNSVILLE Oct. 26.

It is estimated that a thousand were killed in the fighting at Monterey.—Reuter.

LAUNCH OF OIL-DRIVEN CRUISER.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The "Arethusa," the first of the new class of oil-driven cruisers, was launched at Chatham to-day.—Reuter.

COLLISION AT WATERLOO.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND NINETEEN INJURED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A local South-Eastern train dashed into a stationary train in a fog at Waterloo Junction to-day, telescoping the rear portion of the train.

Three persons were killed and nineteen injured.—Reuter.

FRENCH EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The estimates of expenditure for 1914 are thirty-two millions sterling more than in 1913, including nineteen millions for the Ministry of War and £1,920,000 for the Navy.—Reuter.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Speaking at a dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that £70,000 had been obtained for the endowment and support of the school.—Reuter.

Further Reuter continued on page 8.

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAAR.

INCREASED ANXIETY AMONG BROKERS.

SPECULATORS ADJUDGED INSOLVENTS.

The Bombay share bazaar opened on Saturday morning under similar conditions as had prevailed during the previous days. The excitement had not disappeared, and hot discussions went on between contracting parties. Several brokers have exchanged their holdings but most of them still refuse to come to any terms.

In the afternoon matters appeared to improve and before the closing of the market business was done in mills shares. The directors of the Brokers' Association had asked the brokers to intimate to the secretary their dealings in Petite, so that the situation could be properly judged by the Board. The directors met together to consider what further recommendations they could make to relieve the bazaar of the present embarrassed situation. When they looked into the various transactions brought to their notice they found that the sales and purchases did not tally, and it was decided that the Board should meet again on Monday and examine the transactions once more.

LOCAL INSOLVENCIES.

One of the share brokers Mr Panlal P. Makanji applied for and obtained orders for the adjudication as insolvents of Hussein Brothers and Noor Mahomed Joosab.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister, appeared on behalf of the petitioning auditor before the vacation Judge and submitted the petition.

The petitioner amongst other things stated that Hussein Mahomed Nensee Khairaz, and Ahmed Mahomed Reuru Khaiaz who carried on business in Bombay as Hussein Brothers had instructed him to carry on certain transactions on their account in the shares belonging to the Nagpur, Crescent, Currimbhoy, Fazulbhoy and Bombay Cotton Company Limited They had suffered a loss of Rs. 4,688-12-0 in connection with the speculations in the shares of the above mill. This amount was payable to him according to the rules of the Bombay share bazaar on the 13th October 1913. Owing to the failure of the Credit Bank of India, they had suffered heavy losses and were unable to meet their liabilities. He accordingly prayed that they be adjudged insolvents.

His lordship passed an order adjudging Hussein and Ahmed insolvents, and directed the Official Assignee to take charge of their assets and effects.

A similar petition was filed against Noor Mahomed Joosab by the the same broker, and his lordship passed the usual order adjudging him an insolvent and the Official Assignee was directed to take charge of his assets and effects.

On a petition submitted by Chimanlal Jethulal, one of the creditors of Madhanji Umedram, a large dealer in copper, brass and other metals, the latter was also adjudged an insolvent by the vacation Judge.

This insolvent, it is alleged, has lost a large amount in speculation and has gone to Kathiwar.

Reports of the insolvencies were received in the bazaar and they tended to increase the anxiety of the brokers, who find themselves worse off.

The failure of the Multan firms has also affected the share market because many shroffs had deposited their money with them.

The grain market has not escaped the effects of the panic. Three large grain dealers declared on Saturday their inability to pay their debts and have suspended payments.

Brokers in the share bazaar anxiously await the Board's further action in the matter. This will probably be known to-day the Board meeting of Saturday having been adjourned without anything having been finally settled.

BOMBAY BANKING CO., LTD.

COMMITTEE'S ENQUIRY NOT COMPLETED.

A meeting of the depositors of the Bombay Banking Company, Ltd., which suspended payment some time ago, was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangbralaya. The object of the meeting was to receive a report from the Committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting of the depositors. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister, presided. The proceedings were conducted in Marathi.

The Chairman at the outset informed the meeting that the committee had not yet been able to go through the whole of the accounts and was therefore, not yet in a position to make a report. It would take some time more before they could finish their enquiry. The delay was not due to any dilatoriness on the part of either the committee or the directors. The committee were going through all the details, and the account books of all the branches had not yet arrived. The branches had been asked by wire to send their books without further delay and they expected them in a day or two.

Mr. B. B. Sahne, one of the members of the committee, then made a statement regarding the enquiries that had been made. The committee was appointed only on Sunday last. Monday was occupied in arranging certain preliminary matters. The next day nothing could be done, as the agents of the Bank were engaged elsewhere. Actual investigations could not consequently be commenced till Wednesday. Since then they had been minutely going through every item in the books. They had checked the accounts of the head office at Bombay and they had made enquiries regarding the advances made by way of loans and overdrafts. They were also making enquiries as to whether the debtors were substantial or otherwise, but they had not yet been able to enquire into all such cases. They were also preparing a statement concerning the nature of the assets, as to which were immediately realisable, which seemed to them to be realisable fully but required time, and which should be considered as bad debts. They had yet got to check the accounts of the branches and so they asked for time till November 16.

Certain depositors then said that they hoped the committee would make a statement as to the assets classified according to their nature, and that they would verify a statement published to the effect that the assets exceeded the liabilities by over two lakhs and a half.

The meeting then adjourned to November 16.

A meeting of the depositors called by the Board of Directors of the Company will be held this evening at the premises of the Marathi Granth Sanghralaya.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA.

MEETING HELD IN CAMERA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

A shareholders' meeting of the People's Bank was held this evening within closed doors, a strict watch being kept upon outsiders. The following particulars have been obtained from trustworthy gentlemen present at the meeting.

Rai Bahadur Moolchand of Ajmere was voted to the chair. The president said that the report of the auditors, Messrs. Ferguson and Company, Chartered Accountants of Bombay, could not be ready in the short time they had been working, and until their report was presented the investigation committee could not give their final report and opinion. The senior partner of the auditors had reached Lahore only that morning. The committee did not wish to express an opinion at that stage on the letter of Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons which had appeared in the *Arya Patrika*. A copy of the letter and the directors' reply to it have been made over to Messrs Ferguson and Company whose opinion in the matter will be made public.

Mr. Harkishen Lal was then called upon to explain the reconstruction scheme over again, in doing which he said that he had his reply to the criticisms and abuse levelled against him, but he did not wish to take up the shareholders' time to-day. He announced that another meeting would be held on November 9 to consider the reports of the auditors and the investigating committee, which were expected to be ready before that date. Another meeting will be held on November 12 to consider the proposal to liquidate the present bank and start another bank under the name of "The New People's Bank of India," to act as liquidators to the old bank and take over its liabilities and assets, charging one per cent. commission. The liquidation will be voluntary and under official supervision, and an application will be made to the court to that effect.

Mr. Harkissen Lal said that offers of a large number of shares for the new bank were already in his hands, and a number of gentlemen present stood up to declare the amounts of shares they were prepared to take.

The meeting concluded with resolutions passed by the shareholders that legal help and action be taken to oppose the appointment of an official liquidator.

WARNING TO DIRECTORS.

The *Arya Patrika* publishes the full text of the letter addressed by Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, auditors of the People's Bank and other companies of Mr. Harkishen Lal, to the directors of the Bank, the ignoring of which by the latter was complained of by the auditors in their letter dated Simla, September 27. This letter is not the first of reminders of the kind given by the auditors to the directors, but is the climax of a series. The main purport of the letter is contained in the opening paragraphs of which the following is a brief summary:—

"We have audited the accounts of the Bank, for the half year ending June 13, 1913. Before we certify the balance sheet we shall feel obliged by detailed explanations and information regarding the following:—re cash credits, loans, bills discounted, pro-notes, overdrafts. Every half year we are being given to understand by the directors that all the debts of the Bank are good and recoverable, and that the money is amply secured and that the directors are making earnest endeavours to realise the debts and adjust overdue hundies. For the half year ending December 31 last, it was remarked by the directors that, "In all banking business impatience is not a virtue and it is very rarely in banking experience that loans are realised just at the time when a bank wants the same to be done". It was also remarked by the directors that our view was not always in accordance with banking experience and the requirements of banking practice. It is strange that the directors should have made such remarks, when they are aware that the debts for the recovery of which they have made every possible effort, cannot be realised. We quote below some notes of the manager of the head office on some cases for your perusal.

It is quite clear that the head office manager is helpless and in spite of his repeated attempts even interest cannot be realised. At several places the manager thinks that securities are either short or have depreciated. There is one and the same controlling spirit, Mr. Harkishen Lal, both as lender and borrower and the responsibility has been reduced to a minimum. Attempts are now made in certain cases to replace debentures, and to secure bad debts, which now stand on mere pro-notes. We can hardly understand how far this procedure will give better security as the value of properties of borrowing companies will not increase thereby. We have compared the balance sheet of June 30 with the previous half year's to find out how far the hopes held out are being fulfilled. We regret to repeat that the balances in different accounts have again gradually increased instead of there being a decrease. Several big debts stand as before with interest added to them, in a very small number of accounts some money has been received for credit, but considering the magnitude of the total money involved there has been hardly any recovery worth the name. The question of recovery of interest has taken a serious aspect. In many accounts interest not recovered is being debited to different accounts and credited to profit and loss account. In many cases pro-notes or documents held by the bank are for lesser amounts than the balances standing in the books; this is due to non-recovery of interest from half year to half year. We were assured last half year that several matters refered by us would receive the directors' attention and fresh and additional securities would be lodged with the bank to cover all debts, but we notice nothing has been done excepting that a few securities, which were under the control of Mr. Harkishen Lal, have been changed from one account to another. We have in previous half years dealt with various securities held by the bank, their market or intrinsic value, and financial position of the debtor companies and other parties, but as the directors repeatedly assure us that the securities held by the bank fully cover the debts, we propose again to deal with the question of some of the big debts, so that the directors may be able to convince us of the safety of the debts before we again address the shareholders."

In conclusion the letter draws attention to differences and irregularities in the accounts of some of the branch offices and to returns not received from some of the offices. The letter is dated August 12, 1913.

VICEROY'S RECORD "BAG"

CONCLUSION OF VISIT TO BIKANIR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, TAL CHHAPAR, Oct. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by H. E. the Maharajah of Bikanir left camp at 7 a. m. and secured two fine black buck on the plain near by. They then proceeded to Tal Chhapar tank to shoot kunj. Here they were met by H. E. Lady Hardinge and another party including Mr. Wood, Sir James du Boulay, Col. Lee, and Col. Windham.

The shooting commenced at Charwas tank at 9-30 a.m. and went on until 11 a. m. Kunj to the number of 108 and 8 duck were bagged, His Excellency's share being 35 kunj, which constitutes a record for one gun in the Bikanir State. Another party left the camp at 7. a. m. by train for Sujangurh, a distance of eleven miles from Chhapar. This party shot 22 kunj in the morning and in the afternoon and evening 7 black buck and three chinkara, the latter being shot from the train on the way home.

Lord Hardinge went out again in the evening and secured a hyena and a chinkara, Col. Lee also getting two chinkara, and Sir James du Boulay one. The total bag of kunj or demoiselle crane shot yesterday was altogether 150, which is also a record for one day's shooting of this bird in the Bikanir State.

Their Excellencies and party conclude their visit to the Maharajah of Bikanir today.

GROUSE AND BUCK.

VICEROY'S CAMP, SWAMI MADHOPUR, Oct. 25.

H. E. the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja Kumar Sahib and Miss Osborne left camp at 9 a.m. this morning to shoot grouse at Chapar Tank. The remainder of the party proceeded to Charpas and Sujangarh Tanks as on the day before.

The total bag comprised 405 grouse, six kunj, and five duck, out of which His Excellency secured 50 grouse, two kunj, and two duck. Four black-buck were also shot during the morning, one by His Excellency and three by the members of his staff.

Lunch was taken at the camp at 1-30, and the Viceregal party left by motor for the station at 4-45, His Highness the Maharaja and two members of his staff travelling by the train as far as Jaswantgarh, which is the first station on entering Jodhpur State, where he bade farewell to Their Excellencies.

The viceregal train arrived at Khatu at 8-30 p. m., where H. H. the Maharaja, Sir Partab Singh and the Jodhpur Durbar entertained Their Excellencies to dinner in a marquee at the station. Amongst those who were present to meet Their Excellencies with His Highness were the Maharaja Kumar Narpat Singh, His Highness' second son, Thakadalpat Singh, Major Patterson, Assistant Resident, and Mr. Barr.

The viceregal train left Khatri at 10 p.m., and will arrive at Daulatabad at mid-day of the 26th.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Lord and Lady Willingdon set out on a short tour in the Southern Mahratta country and the Deccan at the end of this week.

Their Excellencies pay a flying visit to Satara on October 30 and will as at present arranged leave Mahableshwar on November 11 for Poona. From Poona the party will proceed to Sholapur, where a halt will be made till the 14th. The ancient and historical city of Bijapur will next be visited where their Excellencies will spend Sunday. On November 17 the party reach Dharwar and will inspect the working of the steam ploughs that have been in use at this place.

The party then halt at Belgaum from the 19th to 22nd where they will be the guests of the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and will meet a large number of military officers, and the well-to-do Sardars of the Southern Mahratta country and pay a visit to the famous Grokak Falls.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur next receives them on November 23 and entertains them till the 25th on which date a return to Poona is arranged.

Their Excellencies and party reach Bombay on November 26 at 11-10 a.m., by which date the members of the Executive Council and Secretaries will have to return to Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The market for coal shares was quiet to-day. Equitables which dropped from Rs. 20 to 17 last evening were to-day firmer, and showed a slight recovery, there being buyers at Rs. 18 but no sellers. There was nothing doing outside. The coal transactions reported, included Equitables Rs. 18-4 and Rs. 18-8; Lakurka Rs. 18-4; Matigara, 12 annas, Phularitand, Rs. 6-8; Raneegunge Rs. 21-4; Sodeeh Rs. 7.

P. AND O. STRIKE.

OFFICERS TO HOLD UP THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Notices were served on the P. & O. Company, yesterday, terminating the engagement of the officers due to sail on the "Sicilia."

At a subsequent meeting of officers it was decided to permit the "Sicilia" to sail, but to hold up all other P. & O. boats pending the adjustment of the officers' grievances.

A statement, issued by the Imperial Merchants' Service Guild, says that the officers' action is due to the fact that they have exhausted all other means of securing the redress of their grievances, including inadequate pay, want of proper provision for old age, and paucity of leave.—Reuter.

LATER.

The majority of the P. and O. officers now in British ports have resigned. The remaining officers have undertaken not to replace those who have resigned.

The sailing of the "Sicilia" to-day will, however, not be impeded.—Reuter.

ZANZIBAR REPORT DENIED.

NATURE OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The report with regard to Zanzibar is declared to be wholly untrue.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that the negotiations between Britain and Germany regarding Africa are concerned not with changes in territorial status but with the division of certain parts of Africa into economic spheres. Any agreement is contingent in character, and need not come into operation immediately.—Reuter.

VANCOUVER RIOTS.

JUDGE CARRIES OUT HIS "MOST PAINFUL DUTY."

VICTORIA, (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Oct. 24.

Five Vancouver miners, who were concerned in the riots here, have been sentenced to two years in a penitentiary, twenty-three others to one year, and a fine of £20, and eleven to three months and a fine of £10.

The judge said it was the most painful duty he had ever performed, but he must recognise the interests of the whole community.

The remainder of the accused were remanded to a special assize in December.—Reuter.

LIBERALS' LAND POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Speaking at Royston, Lord Crewe said there was nothing in the Government's land proposals which need excite the fears of the landlord, the tenant, or the labourer.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, said the broad outline of the land reform proposals announced by Mr. Lloyd George had the hearty approval of his colleagues. Outstanding questions, however, must first be settled. The most important was Home Rule.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER'S ASSISTANT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Cheshire, the Assistant to Mr. Arnold, the Educational Adviser to Indian students, leaves in January to take up the post of Professor of English in the Morris College, Nagpur.

Mr. J. B. Adams, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed as Mr. Cheshire's successor.—Reuter.

FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Bonar Law has invited Mr. Cave and Lord Robert Cecil to join the Front Opposition Bench.—Reuter.

Mr. Geo. Cave and Lord Robert Cecil are both will known King's Counsel. The former represents the Kingston division of Surrey and the latter the Hitchin division of Hertfordshire.

NATIONALISATION OF RAILWAYS.

SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION'S ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Sydney Buxton announces that the terms of the reference of the Railway Commission are wide enough to allow of consideration as to whether the State should undertake the work of the railways.—Reuter.

SERVIANS EVACUATE ALBANIA.

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.

It is officially stated that all the Servian troops have been withdrawn from Albania.—Reuter.

CANADA'S VICEROY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived.—Reuter.

MEXICAN MINE DEATH-ROLL

DAWSON (NEW MEXICO), Oct. 24

It is feared that the death-roll in the colliery disaster here will amount to 261.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY.

HAMPTON ROADS, Oct 25.

Nine American battle-ships have left for a cruise in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD DURBAR.

COMMISSIONER'S ADVICE TO TALUKDARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 26

The annual Durbar was held yesterday by Mr. Barrow, Commissioner of Gujarat. It was well attended by official and non-official gentlemen, twenty-one Sirdars being also present. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Chinubhai, Thakoresaheb of Kervada, the Hon. Mr. Rustomji Vakil, the Hon. Mr. Edrus, Sirdars Motilal Chunilal and Faridoodin Chiste, the Hon. Mr. Ramanbhoy Sheth Jamnabhoy and many others.

Mr. Barrow expressed regret at the deaths of Sirdars Remalsinji Lalbhoy and Dalpatbhoy Adamia. He said Sirdar Lalbhoy was a man of singular kindliness of heart and of a charitable disposition. He congratulated the Hon. Sir Chinubhai on the Baronetcy conferred on him, and the Hon. Mr. Rustomji Vakil and Thakoresaheb of Kerwada on having been elected members of the Imperial and Bombay Councils, respectively. He also congratulated three newly appointed Sirdars and presented them with robes of honor.

He expressed satisfaction that the good example in the educational matters set in Dhandhuka was being followed in Nadiad. The Government gave a grant of Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of a hostel at Nadiad and the Talukdars themselves have added handsomely to the grant.

THE TALUKARI BILL.

Referring to the Talukdari Bill, Mr. Barrow said, "the Government has at heart the improvement of the Talukdar's status and their prospects. The new Talukdari Bill has been before you nearly eight months, and the delay in proceeding with the Bill was due to certain instructions from the Government of India not having been received in time. The Government have listened, and will continue to listen with the utmost care, to the genuine opinions of the Talukdars. For more than fifty years, the Government had striven earnestly, to better the conditions of the Talukdars, and to set them on their legs again. It must, however, be remembered that there are persons whose interests, which are by no means identical with those of the Talukdars, will be affected by the changes. I ask the Talukdars to bear in mind, in case any of them have further occasion to make known their views on the Bill, that Government should not be misled by any Talukdar being induced to hand on to the Government as his own opinions those that are really those of others." Lastly he wished prosperity to Gujarat.

DROUGHT IN M. P.

MEASURES CONSIDERED BY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces held at Bareilly, on Saturday, the first of his divisional conferences to discuss the effects of drought and the measures to be taken. So far as the Rohilkhand division is concerned it seems probable that regular famine works will be needed only in the Budaum district, that is, if the winter rains prove satisfactory.

HINDUS AND MOSQUE SETTLEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Hindu public bodies in Bengal are also adopting resolutions thanking the Viceroy for settling the Cawnpore affair.

At a meeting of the Kalighat Association a resolution was carried offering grateful thanks to Lord Hardinge for settling the unhappy incidents at Cawnpore. It is suggested that a representative public meeting of the Hindus of Bengal should be held to express appreciation and gratefulness to Lord Hardinge for his attitude in settling the Cawnpore affair.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

In connection with the admission of candidates into the general list of the Finance Department, the Government of India have issued the following resolution:—The age of a candidate on the first day of the month in which the examination is held must not be less than twenty-two and not more than twenty five years.

BENGAL TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

It is rumoured that a recently appointed committee, with the Hon'ble Mr. Levinge as President, will, amongst other things, consider the question of the redistribution of territories in Bengal and Behar and Orissa.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday last, of Mr. Peter Harrower, East India Merchant of Glasgow. The deceased gentleman had a large connection and many friends in Bombay, which city he had twice visited. Mr. Harrower had been in failing health for some considerable time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

News has been received in India of the death of Major A.B. Whatman, D.S.O., of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, formerly Inspector of Signalling for the Northern Army. He left the army to take up work on the National Service League which he recently resigned.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 26.

The death has taken place of Mr. Arthur F. Enes, Executive Engineer, E. I. Railway, who passed away early yesterday morning. The funeral took place last evening.

ROUND THE TOWN.

A CASUAL CAUSERIE OF LIFE'S LITTLE VANITIES.

THE NEW DUKE AND THE GRAND SIGNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Two new plays by two old favourites have seen the light during the past couple of weeks. The titles are as above but the themes are widely dissimilar—no less so than the individuals who play the leading roles. The "New Duke" has followed the "Scarlet Band" at the Comedy Theatre in the person of Weedon Grossmith who this time assume the character of a middle-aged professor of Eugenics who is also by way of being a Duke. He was not the kind of Aristocrat that the Dowager Duchess would have wished but as there was no other she had to make the best of him—so she induced him to go in for matrimony in order to beget an heir. She also provided him with a suitable parti but the Duke became alarmed and fled. To be quite safe and to restore his shattered constitution he sought a country cottage where he endeavoured to live the simple life on six-pence a day. Thither the Dowager tracked him and so worried the poor man that he gave it as his intention to wed the first thing in petticoats to enter. Fate managed it so that this was the daughter of his charwoman. The Duke was undoubtedly abashed but held to his decision, only relieved that it was the daughter and not the charlady herself. He arranged to marry not because he was enamoured of her but principally as an experiment in Eugenics. She accepted him, not because he was the Duke but because he promised to pension off her mother. The marriage was quite a success and the climax came with the arrival of the Dowager and the remainder of the aristocratic household to witness the eugenically perfect twins with which the charlady's daughter had provided him. The Duke had meanwhile kept from his wife that she was the Duchess—he wished to leave her and take the children—proud witness of the eugenical theory—he even offered to give her several thousands a year to suffer banishment, and then the babies cried and he saw the futility of his ways and succumbed. From first to last the piece went with a roar and I should not be surprised if it proved as successful as "Baby Mine," which you saw in Bombay recently.

MELODRAMA AND H. B. IRVING.

The "Grand Signor" is of very different stuff and transports you back to the days of the French Revolution. It also serves to re-introduce you to H. B. fresh from his triumphs down under also to Miss Marie Lohr—now the proud possessor of a little Miss Lohr. Mr. Irving is wonderfully sardonic—cool, calculating and devil-may-care as the Grand Signor who eventually marries the heroine after humiliating her in the method that seems to have been the fashion of the time. That is if we may believe the countless plays which have pictured that stirring period. There was under the "Red Robe"—and recently "Count Hannibal"—both excellent stuff and full of body and vim crowded with incident and rapier-play, but terribly trying for the poor heroine. Of course we know that all will be well for her in the end, but the interregnum is to say the least strenuous. The critics affect to despise this class of play but the public for once in a way scorns their verdict. After all so long as it is a good entertainment and gives you a pleasant thrill of sympathy, antipathy or excitement at fairly regular intervals what more can you desire, not to mention the pictures, queerness of the dresses and the quaint flavour of the 'Gad-zooks' and 'Byer ladys'; Oddsboddikins and such like healthy oaths. So I should not be surprised if H. B. managed to fill the Savoy Theatre for some time to come despite the carping of the righteous. What a pity it is that we cannot banish the critics for a while to the cinema shows and let the stage proper have breathing space for a period.

TANGO TEAS.

Tango Teas have attained quite a vogue in town lately through the excellent Mr. Selfridge—whose editorially worded advertisements are such a draw to the front page of the "Pall Mall Gazette," I fancy it is the front page, but haven't read it lately since Mr. Garvin finished with the Marconi business. Mr. Selfridge as I was saying started them and now they can be partaken of every afternoon except Matinee days at the Queen's Theatre. You go in and have tea whilst exponents of the intricate art of Tangoing occupy the stage and show you how it is done. Properly performed it really seems quite innocuous, but I can quite imagine that if, well, otherwise the dance might not be quite, shall we say, respectable. The worst of it is that the time is so difficult to fit in with the music, still it ought to be satisfactory with a little perseverance. And think of the delightful iniquity of it—so fast, my dear, and almost as decadent as the things we read of in Kipling but so seldom have the chance of witnessing in Hind.

THE END OF WAR.

Even Jules Verne has been outrivalled this time if all that is said about Signor Ulivis Fays is correct, and we may look forward to the millennium at any moment. That is of course providing somebody dosen't go one better and invent a patent 'F-ray' proof screen or some other such device. Until then with Signor Ulivi's machine war will be impossible. Even Germany which is credited with the optimistic desire to hoist the flag of the Fatherland in every spot where Lager-beer has penetrated, would hardly risk losing all her hard-won ships without being able to deliver a single blow in retaliation. And it is so simple. You merely take a little parcel of 'F-rays' which apparently are second cousins to the 'X-rays' and belong to the ultra-red family, put them into a case, touch a button and direct them on to anything metalic within a given number of miles away with the result that the metal sparks away like the jumping crackers of one's childhood with a most unfortunate effect on any powder magazines or explosive shells that may be stored in the vicinity. So simple and so effective! Signor Ulivi discovered the invention while experimenting by directing the rays into a gasmeter. Fortunately he couldn't or didn't move as quickly as the latter which went off with the usual bang. Since then he has destroyed various mines—submarine—from a safe distance and is now offering the invention to the Italian Government. Some people are lucky. When I experimented with chemicals and electricity in my joyous days lots of things went off 'bang' but I never got anything really valuable out of the experience.

NEW BOOKS.

With the approach of the winter evenings a busy time sets in for the publishers and this season in particular there have been some notable additions to the volumes which one covets for one's own bookshelves. I understand Hall Caine has boomed 'The woman thou gavest me' into its fourth edition, though I haven't met anyone yet who has expressed an ardent desire to purchase it. If however, you do want something rather pleasant, particularly if you read and liked the author's 'Blue Lagoon,' get De Vere Stacpoole's 'Children of the Sea.' There is the same glamour in it and the same charm although the mise-en-scene is different. Then there is Hichen's new work—not so good perhaps as "Flames," "The slave," and his earlier novels, but still Hichens and full of delightful irony and psychology. And of course W. B. Maxwell's "Devils Garden," an intriguing volume which is labelled 'not to be given to infants.' If, however, you prefer something more solid then try 'The Cruise of the Snark' by Jack London. It has not got that gentleman's virility so strongly developed as usual, but it is all about those coveted spots, where you and I and those who dream dreams have always longed to wander—the South Sea Islands. Jack London cruised amongst them in a small yacht—"The Snark" to wit, and the book is all about his adventures. In addition there is "Travels without Baedeker" a most enthralling biography dealing with the voyaging of the author by tramp steamers—steerage afloat—and on foot, ashore, from Port Said to Aden and the Middle East, and his various fellow travellers. It is just the thing to blind one to the drawbacks which we are so prone to associate with voyages on the recognised liners.

R. E. G.

NEW RICE-MILL.

OPENING CEREMONY.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Zipryll Ganu Pashte and Mr. Padman Vishram Patai and some other gentlemen of the Taluka, to their great credit, have succeeded in establishing a rice mill the first in our Taluka and on the 19th instant they invited all the local Government Officers and other gentlemen of importance from various places in this as well as Bhivandi and Bas in Talukas to commemorate the event. No small share of the credit is due to the energetic and much beloved mamlatdar Mr. Naranji Kaverji Metha who opened the mill. In fact it was he who suggested as well as encourged the idea of entering upon such a venture and had at last the heart-felt satisfaction of witnessing a rea machinery in good working order. The worthy hosts spared neither pains normoney to make the occasion a success; on the other hand the guests themselves, no less willing to take part in such a ceremony took the trouble of coming over from long distances and in spite of personal inconvenience, in order to respond to the hearty wishes of the owners. There were no less than three hundred guests and the whole gathering had appearance of an exhibition—impressing on the minds of the on-lookers very beneficially. From morning till evening every attention was paid to the wants of the guests who made themselves at home for the day. In the after-noon a formal meeting was held when Mr. Bendre of Vada opened the proceeding. He commenced by thanking the assembly for taking the trouble of coming there. He dwelt at some length on the positive progress we are making under the benign British rule in civilization, and duly praised the hosts for the enterprize. Some other gentlemen also made short but appropriate speeches and the mamlatdar was requested to open the mill. He made a very interesting and instructive speech. He began by expressing his sincere satisfaction at the fulfilment of his long cherished desire and eulogised in appropriate words the enterprizing owners. As he remarked the Vada Taluka has been very backward in civilization and education. Up to this time the Vada Taluka inhabitants were obliged to take their paddy to Bhivandi or Shahapur for cleansing and bring back cleansed rice. The labour becoming dearer and dearer every day a great difficulty is being felt in doing works of manual labour. The mill will, it is hoped, henceforward supply the cleansed rice, the principal staple foood of the Taluka and thus satisfy the urgent want in this respect. He hoped that the people will duly appreciate it and more gentlemen will follow suit. The mill will provide many a labourer with work and the agriculturist will also find better custom for his paddy not far from home. The mill was then opened and at once the whole machinery was put in motion. At last pan supari scents etc., were distributed and in conclusion the most delightful part of the ceremony took place. Rewards in various forms, such as rings, coats, blanckets, skirts etc. were liberally distributed among the deserving work-men of the mill. The zealous owner showed and explained to the inquisitive and wondering guests every part of the working machinery.

Apart from its uniqueness the occasion has decidedly had its morals. In the first place in genuine efforts of the Govenment to spread knowledge and education among the masses and the facilities and co-operation it affords to the agricultural and industrial concerns have begun to show such happy fruit every where. This enterprize may be safely considered as an outcome of exhibitions and co-operative agitations. In olden times our ancestors used to secure money by concealing it deep beneath the earth. Afterwards it was kept in ornaments, but both these ways are now obsolete. The more recent way of engaging money in usurious Sawakari trade is also vanishing. Now the more civilized way of utilizing money not only for the great advantage of the rich owner alone, but also for the still greater advantage of the needy labourers' class and at the same time supplying some convenience or comfort of the mankind in general, is being followed. Occasions like the present one strongly impress on the minds of the masses the advantages we receive from the peaceful British rule. The present example is worthy of special note from the fact that most of the originators are mere agriculturists of the Maratha caste. This is a sure sign that the school-master is now abroad.

The 19th Battery R. F. A., who left Cawnpore on October 14, and started by road to Meerut, have received ders to return to Cawnpore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

LAWES AND GILBERT CENTENARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The year 1914 is the centenary of the birth of the late Sir John Lawes and 1917 is that of the birth of Sir Henry Gilbert, and it is proposed to celebrate the occasion by erecting a suitable Commemoration Laboratory at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, which these distinguished agriculturists founded. For this purpose the sum of £6,000 is required to be raised by public subscription.

Everyone interested in agriculture owes a great debt to the work of Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted. It was they who first demonstrated in this country the value of artificial manures, and their experiments, more than any others showed what these could do on the farm and how they should be used. The Rothamsted Field Experiments have become the model on which practically all others are based. Their work on the feeding of live stock laid the foundation of much of our present knowledge of the subject. They carefully drew up tables showing what is a fair compensation to outgoing tenants for residual manurial values, and these tables are still largely used. Indeed, they carried out experiments on almost all branches of agriculture, and obtained results of the greatest value to farmers.

The Rothamsted Laboratories are further famous as the place where two other distinguished scientists have worked. Here it was that Warington did so much for Agricultural Chemistry and his teaching in this country and throughout the Empire. A. D. Hall worked here for twelve years, carrying out important agricultural researches that will long continue to bear fruit both at home and abroad.

The changes that are gradually taking place in methods of farming, and the modern movement for the development of agriculture, make it more urgent than ever that the Rothamsted work should continue to expand in order that it may deal with the new problems arising out of these new conditions. The present Laboratories are no longer adequate for this new work, and in consequence it is proposed to put up the new Commemoration Laboratory.

There is no better way of doing honour to great men than to continue their work.

Yours, etc.,

E. J. RUSSELL,
Director of the
Rothamsted Experimental Station.

OPERA HOUSE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Re Bandmann Opera Company and Maud Allen at the Opera House. My attention has been called to paras appearing in the Press which might lead the public to think or form the impression that Miss Maud Allen is making her tour under the direction of Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann. I am instructed to notify you that such is not the case.—Yours, etc.

FRANK L. HAYTER.
Advance Agent, Bandmann Opera Co.

PATHAN WITH A REVOLVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The Customs authorities at Karachi have arrested a Pathan, who came as a passenger the from Persian Gulf, having upon him a revolver and cartridges. He was brought before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and sentenced to undergo four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

PARSI DROWNED AT BACK BAY.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening, the body of a middle-aged Parsi was recovered near the Swimming Baths at Back Bay, the only clothing being an ordinary swimming costume. It is presumed that the man had gone out for a swim, and met with his death by being accidentally drowned. The body was noticed floating in the water close to the shore, and a sepoy succeeded in dragging it to the land.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (PARSI DIVISION).

Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., Assistant Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, Empire of India, District No. 1, while on tour in Bombay, will visit the Bombay Corps of the Brigade to-morrow at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, when all the members of the Parsi Division are asked to attend in their uniform.

THE EXCELSIOR.

As might easily have been predicted, the new programme at the Excelsior has been drawing crowded houses—in fact, money has had to be turned away. "East Lynne" fulfils all the high expectations that had been formed of it, and has attracted universal attention, the verdict of those who have seen it being that next to "Quo Vadis" for the production of which we were also indebted to the Excelsior, it is the finest film line they have seen. The story lends itself admirably to the purpose of film-maker, and the attention is held all the time inspite of its great length—about 6,000 feet. In addition to the big picture attraction, there are two new performers out from London, who give an excellent show, singing, dancing, and fooling to the great delight of the audience. Miss Alice Hughes has a charming stage presence, and ably supported by her companion gives a show of the very highest order, such as we have come to expect from the Excelsior. Altogether the programme is a remarkably strong one, and there is sure to be a crowd at the Excelsior every night. The middle show has been dropped this week, and the performances begin at 6 and 10 o'clock.

The annual retreat of the Cawnpore and Delhi S. P. G. Mission brotherhood will be held in Cawnpore commencing from Monday. Among those who will be present are the Bishops of Calcutta and Lucknow. Canon W. F. Cosgrave, Canon of Durham and now principal of St. Paul's High School, Ranchi, will conduct the retreat.

MODI SCRIPT IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, has received a memorial which runs as follows:—

Sir,—We have the honour, by direction of the Managing Council of the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, an association started specially for the promotion of Marathi literature which, as the appendix hereto attached will show, is entitled to speak with unquestioned authority and in the name of the entire Marathi-speaking people of this Presidency as well as other parts of India, to respectfully submit this representation on the subject of the use of the Modi script in public offices and request thereto the earnest attention and careful consideration of Government.

The Council regrets at the outest that orders should have been issued on a subject of such vital importance as a change of the script in use in public offices, without giving any opportunity to the public for an expression of their views and, as the Council understands, without even consulting expert Marathi scholars and writers of weight and authority. The choice of script is as much a question of public convenience and general usage as that of language. From the information available to the Council it appears that the Collector of Ratnagiri on his own initiation ordered, with effect from 1st January 1909, the wholesale supercession of the current Modi by the Balbodha script in all Revenue and magisterial offices in his District and that, on being informed of it, Government allowed the innovation to be tried as an experiment for one year, asking for a report of its working at the end of that period. The innovating Collector had been meanwhile transferred to Nasik, in which district also he ordered the supercession of the Modi by the Balbodha script. The report of the new Collector of Ratnagiri was, the Council is informed, most unfavourable to Balbodha and so also was the report of the Collector who held charge at the end of the first year of the experiment in the Nasik district. Both these officers are understood to have reported that the innovation had, owing to the difficulty of writing Balbodha quickly, led to the adoption of a cryptic style by offices and to illegible and slow handwriting by clerks, involving an increase in the staff and public expenditure and a confusion of orders and counter-orders arising out of the impossibility of carrying out the change in all official work; and further that most of their responsible subordiate officers were decidedly opposed to Balbodha and in favour of the complete restoration of the Modi script. It could not but be, moreover, a great hardship to men accustomed to write from boyhood in one script to be suddenly compelled to write in another script However the Commissioner of the Division being favourably impressed with Balbodha work obtained from Government permission to continue the experiment further. The author of the innovation had meanwhile returned to the Nasik charge and he naturally reported, in spite of an avowed adverse verdict of most of his subordinates, in favour of Balbodha, and thereupon Government issued their Resolution No. 11277 of 9th December 1912, which by one wide jump ordered that Balbodha should be adopted in all Districts of the Central Division, presumably in all public offices and in regard to all public records.

The Council of the Parishad begs respectfully to submit that a sweeping change of this character should not have been made, specially in view of the adverse consensus of opinion of Government's own officers in the two Districts where the innovation was tried only as an experiment and had so far proved a practical failure. The officers of other Districts should have been consulted, and the public were entitled to have an opportunity for expressing their views. That there was not mature and full deliberation on the subject would appear from the fact that Government had by a supplementary Resolution, No. 1429 of 14th February 1913, to correct a misunderstanding of their own officers and to announce that Modi was not to be dropped from the syllabus of the Civil and Military Examinations, and by an answer to an interpellation in the Provincial Legislative Council to explain that the orders for using the Balbodha script were to apply to the writing down by clerks and other Government officers in the course of their official work and not to petitions and other documents presented by the public. The Council is not sure whether it is clear that the compulsory use of Balbodha extends to Barnishi and village record work.

The Council of the Parishad begs respectfully but with all the emphasis it can command to point out that the supersession of the Modi script can have no defence whether from the administrative, or the literary, or even the aesthetic point of view. The possession by any language of a special script for writing, which tends to quicker and easier despatch of work, is a distinct advantage, which should never be sacrificed for the small inconvenience involved in learning two scripts. What an inconvenience it would be, for example, to compel all English writing to be done in Roman characters? In regard to Marathi, the original script for writing on business was Modi, and the Bakhars and State documents of the Maratha period were all written in Modi. Even with the impetus given to Balbodha by the development of printing, Modi still continues to be the script used by the Maratha nation for writing letters and business documents and keeping accounts. The Modi script has been by usage, tradition and the special efforts of the Educational Department very highly developed aesthetically, and to write beautiful Modi is yet regarded a high accomplishment by the people. Good Modi looks decidedly better than the best Balbodha, and its advantage of quickness of writing is beyond question. The supercession of Modi by Balbodha in public offices must mean, as shown by the experience of the Ratnagiri and Nasik Districts referred to above, unnecessary delay and increased expenditure of public money, not to mention a premium on cryptic style. Balbodha takes not only more time to write but involves the observance of more difficult rules of orthography. It is said that Balbodha is more easy to read than Modi. The Council submits that this impression is the result of sufficient pains not having been taken to master Modi. In truth, good Modi is as legible as good Balbodha while hastily written Balbodha can be as illegible as bad Modi and as a rule is more [illegible] in sight. Office work has often to be done at high pressure and the result of enforcing the Balbodha script will therefore be not the elimination of illegibility, but the introduction of more incorrect and more unseemly handwriting in our office records. The remedy for illegible Modi-writing is to enforce good writing by clerks and not the abolition of Modi.

No doubt, the removal of Modi would be very convenient to European Officers by saving them the trouble of mastering that script in addition to Balbodha. But as Modi will continue to be the script of the people, and letters, business documents and account-books and various other writings including petitions and memorials coming before these Officers will continue to be written in Modi, any policy of encouraging neglect of that script by any class of Government Officers, making them dependent on others for deciphering Modi documents, must prove seriously detrimental to their efficiency and adversely affect the due discharge of their duties. It is said that Balbodha is the script of the masses and that Modi is not taught in many village Schools. The Council of the Parishad begs in the first place to dispute the accuracy of these statements and secondly to urge that the masses should never be kept off from a time-honoured script in full vogue amongst the literary classes, and that if there be any village schools where Modi is not taught, the sooner the defect is removed the better.

The Council begs in conclusion to point out that the abolition of Modi is regarded by the people as an act of unwarranted exercise of executive authority and has hurt their national feelings in no small measure.

For these reasons, and mainly on the ground of due economy of public funds of public convenience and official efficiency, the Council prays that Government be pleased to cancel their Resolution No. 11277 of 9th December 1912, and order the restoration of the Modi script in all public offices of the Marathi speaking districts, for which act of kindness the Council will ever gratefully pray.

TEMPLE FOR UMARKHADI.

A petition has been forwarded to the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay as follows:—

We humbly beg to state that we are authorised, by the Hindu Ratepayers and Residents of Umarkhadi to send the following petition to you on their behalf, by a resolution passed by them in a public meeting held on the 27th September 1913.

In pursuance to that Resolution, we humbly beg to address this petition to you and to state that Umarkhadi has a very large population—amounting to several thousands of Hindus mostly belonging to the working classes. In this locality there is not a single temple or place of worship where the Hindu population of this locality could go to offer prayers and perform religious worship. As most of the residents belong to the working classes, their duties take them out of their homes quite early in the morning and do not enable them to return till late in the evening. And as there is no temple in the locality and as the hard work which the residents have to do exhausts them; therefore many, (not to say almost all)—do not find any opportunity of performing religious worship. For these two reasons a Hindu temple in this locality is a real necessity and a want.

To meet this want, the residents of Umarkhadi are willing to raise a fund and to erect a small temple therewith, provided a small plot of ground is given them. At present there are three small vacant plots in Umarkhadi 2nd Cross Lane, and we are informed that they belong to the Municipal Corporation.

We, therefore, request you to give any one of these three plots on a long lease at a nominal annual rent. We may be permitted to state here that till the year 1909 there was in this locality a small place of worship dedicated to Shri Hanuman where all the residents used to go to offer prayers and perform religious worship. But unfortunately that deity was removed by the Municipal authorities in a set back scheme and the residents were deprived of that only place of worship in this locality. As the Municipal authorities have deprived the Hindu residents of their only place of worship which was in existence for over fifteen years at least, the latter have a claim on your indulgence and sympathy to ask for a vacant site for the proposed temple.

To conclude, our request is that a building site admeasuring from 60 to 100 sq. yards from out of any one of the three vacant sites mentioned above be given to us on a long lease at a nominal annual fixed rent for the purpose of building a public Hindu temple.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon......	27	m 9 7	27 8
		9 48 a	29 3
Tues......	28	m 9 51	28 2
		10 36 a	29 5
Wed......	29	m 10 31	28 5
		11 22	30 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	October	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon......	27	m 2 41	17 11
		3 20 a	15 10
Tues......	28	m 3 29	17 6
		3 59 a	14 8
Wed......	29	m 4 27	17 4
		4 31 a	13 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27 (Monday)	d. 6h. 37m.	d. 6h. 9m.
28 (Tuesday)	do. 6h. 37m.	do. 6h. 8m.
29 (Wednesday)	do. 6h. 37m.	do. 6h. 8m.

Phases of the Moon.—Last Quarter, Oct. 22nd, 4h. 30m. a.m.; New Moon, 30th, 7h. 58m. p.m.; First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h. [illegible] a.m.; Full Moon, 14th 4h. 44m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER DISTURBED IN THE NORTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Rainfall has increased in South-east Madras and decreased somewhat in Burma.

The Chief falls:—Toungoo, two inches; Pamban and Nagpatam, five; Cuddalore, one-and-a half; Madras, three.

The weather is again disturbed in the extreme north, and light rain has fallen in the hills on the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension of the area of rainfall in the south Peninsula and in the hills of the extreme north.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

Important rainfall occurred only in South-east Madrass.

Chief falls:—Negapatam, four inches; Cuddalore, two; Madras, one; Madura, three-quarters.

Disturbed conditions continue in the extreme north. The Temperature has risen in North-west India.

Forecast:—Continued rain in the south of the peninsula. Dust and thunderstorms in the Punjab and surrounding hills.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (24th)...	88·3	78·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	[illegible]	73·8	...	0·00
Muskat (24th)...	[illegible]	77·1	...	0·00
Multan ..	[illegible]	66·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ..	88·4	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Lahore ..	94·1	58·8	...	[illegible]
Sirsa ..	95·2	61·0	...	[illegible]
Ambala ...	91·5	[illegible]	...	28·21
Delhi ..	91·5	69·3	...	[illegible]
Agra ...	[illegible]	67·5	...	7·39
Mainpuri ..	98·1	62·5	...	...
Jhansi ...		...	...	...
Cawnpore ...	93·6	66·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	[illegible]	63·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	100·1	68·8	...	3·3
Karachi ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	92·6	63·2	...	[illegible]
Jaipur ...	95·7	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Kotah ...	[illegible]	63·6	...	[illegible]
Bhuj ...	[illegible]	62·0	...	[illegible]
Dwarka ...	84·3	?	...	17·35
Veraval ...	88·1	69·3	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	[illegible]	63·8	...	[illegible]
Bhavnagar Para.	[illegible]	67·8	...	35·9
Surat ...	95·9	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Ahmedabad ...	[illegible]	63·7	...	[illegible]
Deesa ...	97·3	60·4	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	95·9	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Indore ...	91·6	[illegible]	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	90·8	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Saugor ...	[illegible]	62·5	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	[illegible]	64·4	...	[illegible]
Khandwa ...	[illegible]	60·1	...	[illegible]
Akola ...	96·7	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Amraoti ...	93·8	[illegible]	...	35·0
Nagpur ...	93·6	[illegible]	...	43·55
Chanda ...	[illegible]	61·0	...	[illegible]
Raipur ...	[illegible]	71·6	...	36·03
BOMBAY ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	70·96
Ratnagiri ...	92·3	72·9	...	[illegible]
Mormugao ...	[illegible]	75·2	...	[illegible]
Karwar ..	88·2	74·0	...	99·95
Malegaon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	[illegible]	63·5	...	22·60
Poona ...	[illegible]	60·8	...	[illegible]
Sholapur ...	93·3	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Bijapur ...	[illegible]	68·3	...	14·67
Belgaum ...	87·3	[illegible]	...	37·02
Aurangabad ...	[illegible]	64·5	...	21·94
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90·9	64·7	...	88·55
Hyderabad ...	91·3	67·2	...	16·28
Mangalore ...	86·3	[illegible]	...	104·97
Calicut ...	87·8	76·1	...	[illegible]
Cochin ...	[illegible]	74·7	...	79·36
Colombo ...	86·0	73·0	0·75	19·62
Masulipatam ...	[illegible]	74·2	...	30·51
Bellary ...	94·0	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Cuddapah ...	[illegible]	71·5	...	18·59
Madras ...	[illegible]	71·5	2·69	[illegible]
Bangalore ...	85·3	62·8	...	[illegible]
Coimbatore ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	6·64
Trichinopoly ...	88·1	73·8	0·41	11·06
Negapatam ..	78·7	71·7	5·26	16·21

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Bikaner and Kotah. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Minimum temperature is above normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and West Central India; night temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the south Coromandel Coast and local and moderate in the adjacent inland districts.

Fairly general but decreased rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland and possibly in south Malabar.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 18th Oct., 1913:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandra	83	93	Mehmadabad...	28	6
Panjoo	70	13	Ahmedabad ...	34	72
Valtarni	79	00	Viramgam ...	27	62
Palghar	74	35	Patri	35	7
Gholwad	62	98	Devalia	[illegible]	71
Daman	94	46	Godhra	51	21
Bulsar	87	11	Nimkhera	54	87
Navsari	58	[illegible]	Dohad	4	3
Bardoli	53	27	Amugarh ...	[illegible]	51
Nandurbar	22	[illegible]	Ratlam	41	2
Nardana	20	38	Nagda	19	[illegible]
Surat	40	[illegible]	Alot	24	58
Kim	49	2	Pachpahar ...	17	36
Kosamba	54	34	Kotah	17	60
Rajpardi...... .	56	19	Indargarh	11	0
Broach..........	49	74	Gangapur	9	73
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	Hindaun	14	2
Dabhoi	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bayana	9	3
Baroda	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bharatpur... ..	[illegible]	57

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

"THE GLOBE."

The "Globe" newspaper has again changed hands, and had been acquired by a well-known Conservative M. P. The "Globe" is one of the oldest newspapers in England having been established 110 years ago.

SOLDIERS' EXTRA PENNY A DAY

A London paper says that the War office will shortly publish an order granting an increase, amounting approximately to 1d. per day, on the present rates of allowances for fuel and light to soldiers. The increase will be given to all ranks, including married couple, who do not receive issues of fuel and light in kind.

SUNSTROKE AND THEFT.

Sunstroke was given as an excuse on behalf of Reginald Kemp, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at the London Sessions. He left the South Wales Borders this year after eighteen years' service, and had stolen bicycles at Woolwich, Rochester, Chatham and Maidstone. Mr. Robert Wallace, K.C., expressed a hope that his pension would not be forfeited.

MME. PAVLOVA'S SEND-OFF.

Standing at the window of her saloon as the train left Waterloo for Southampton and throwing kisses to a crowd of friends on the platform, Mme. Pavlova had an enthusiastic send-off on her departure for America. Many beautiful flowers had been presented to the dancer. The band of the 11th Westminster Boy Scouts, a corps known as Madame Pavlova's Own, attended at the station.

"APPENDICITIS" TO ORDER.

Simulated appendicitis on the part of the prisoners has caused much anxiety to the medical officer from time to time, says the Governor of Bristol Prison in his annual report to the Prison Commissioners. One or two of the prisoners, operated on for the real disease before their reception into prison, "coached" the malingerers. They managed, says the Governor, to instruct the others in a fairly correct symptomatology.

WOMAN'S FALL FROM A TRAIN.

An English lady, named Hoodway, aged thirty-two, of Gloucester, was found lying on the railway at Strasburg Station, with two fingers cut off. On recovering consciousness, she explained that she had been travelling in a sleeping car from Basle to Ostend, two ladies sharing the carriage with her. She remembers getting out of bed at night, and then no more. None of her money was missing. It was expected that the lady would be able to leave hospital in a few days.

PRINCESS MARY'S HANDIWORK.

Fruit and flowers grown at Windsor were sent by the Queen to a church bazaar at Woodlands Model Village near Doncaster, "in token of my continued interest in Woodlands." Princess Mary sent a quantity of Venetian bead necklaces which she had made herself. From their sale, 250 poor children have been provided with boots. During their industrial tour in Yorkshire last year, the King and Queen called at Woodlands and inspected the colliery village.

PUBLICANS AND A HOSPITAL.

The refusal of a Plymouth hospital to permit the daughter of a local licensed victualler, Mr. George Gray, to be trained there as a nurse was referred to at a meeting at Aberystwyth of the North and South Wales Licensed Victuallers' Defence League. Mr. Tarr, president of the English and Welsh League, said the only objection the executive of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital had against Miss Gray was that if she was accepted as a probationer she would be compelled to pass through her father's bar wearing her uniform. He regarded that as the bedrock of a series of hopelessly bigoted attacks on the character of the licensed victuallers.

"TAY PAY."

"Tay Pay" is no longer one of the young men of the Irish party; he was sixty-five years of age in mail week. He came to London with £4 in his pocket—not half-a crown—and found his feet when he had spent it all. The Home Rule controversy of 1885 gave him an excuse for inventing the "Star," and then he invented the "Sun." An Irishman by birth and persuasion, he sits for an English constituency the Scotland division of Liverpool.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ROMANCE.

Although it is a common tradition that, Mr. Gladstone proposed to Miss Glynne beneath the cedar tree in the garden of Carnwath House at Fulham, which is now being demolished, the story is open to doubt. It is more likely that the actual proposal of marriage was made in the winter of 1838-1839, when the two were together in Sicily. At any rate, there was an understanding between them then, which, Lord Morley says, ripened into an engagement in June, 1839.

CLEANING UP STATUES.

The statue-cleaning season in London is not yet quite over. In mail week the marble effigy of Shakspeare in Leicester square was being attended to together with the fountain which it surmounts. The figure of the poet is an exact reproduction by one Signor Fontana of the statue designed by Kent and executed by Scheemakers, on the Westminster Abbey cenotaph.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIST'S WIFE.

It is not often that foreign diplomatists marry Englishwomen, as in the case of Chefik Bey, of the Turkish Embassy, and Miss. Winter Irving, though English diplomatists often marry foreign ladies. The most conspicuous example of the former in the present is the marriage of the Greek Minister to the daughter of a former M.P. for Orkney, and, in the past, of M. de Falbe, formerly Danish Minister here, to the beautiful Mrs. Gerard Leigh.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best-known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine-dealers everywhere.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

AN OLD-TIME STORY.

In order to show how the same story repeats itself in various forms (writes a "Pall Mall Gazette" reader), I offer the following contribution from the county of Durham. The story was told me sixty years since, and concerned a farming worthy named John Nightingale. John was, it appears, addicted to social drinking on market days, and on returning from Darlington market managed to upset his cart and get thrown out. He did not awake from his slumbers until his horse and cart had long disappeared, and he is stated to have been heard soliloquising as follows regarding his own identity: "If I'se John Nightingale, I'se lost a horse and a cart; but if I'se not John Nightingale, I'se found a whip."

Another story of the same worthy was that he was found under a cart turned turtle over him, and was heard from underneath lamenting his own death, as follows:—"A sair missed man, John Nightingale—a sair missed man."

BROAD HINT.

An old fisherman used to bring him a splendid salmon the first of every month, and he always gave the fisherman a tip. One morning he was very busy, and when the old man brought the fish he thanked him hurriedly, and, forgetting his tip, bent over the desk again. The old man hesitated a moment, then cleared his throat and said: "Sir, would ye be so kind as to put it in writin' that ye di'n't give me no tip this time, or my wife'll think I've went and spent it on rum."—"Argonaut."

A NEW RELIGION.

"The import of new creeds from America has now become so heavy that it often leads to confusion (says a writer in "Pearson's Magazine"). For instance, the other day in the country my hostess and her daughter dragged me to call on the local vicar's wife. The daughter was about to be married, and held forth at length on her future's many perfections.

"'You really must come over and see our house as soon as ever we are settled down,' she told Mrs Vicar. 'Wilfred is making all sorts of improvements. New tennis lawns and a rose garden, and he has turned the billiard room into a library. He is a great bibliophile, you know.'

"The vicar's wife pursed her lemon lips and coughed dryly.

"'Ah, indeed,' she said. 'I'm glad to hear you say so. So many of our wealthy men nowadays have no religion.'"

CONSIDERATION.

"Blano is a devoted, concientious and considerate husband, I understand." "Yes, whenever he is going home to dinner he always notifies his wife beforehand."—"Chicago Tribune."

THE GOLDEN APPLE.

What looked at one time like being an important scientific discovery, and perhaps the clue to a fortune occurred at a party last evening, says the "Glasgow News." In the course of eating an apple, a young man discovered in the centre of it a small piece of yellowish mineral. Carefully it was extricated, and after being subjected to many severe tests, it was pronounced by the gentlemen present to be the precious metal, gold of a very fine quality. The puzzle was—How came it there? Speculations were made and reasons given, most of them absurd, and all of them unsatisfactory. The explanation, however, was a very simple one. Some years ago the young man had visited a dentist, and part of a gold filling in a front tooth had broken off and embedded itself in the apple.

NEIGHBOURS.

The Bishop of London, in an address at Bow advocating the cultivation of social intercourse among the people of the parish, remarked that on one occasion he said to an old gentleman, "You have lived forty years in the same street, and Mr. So-and-So has been your next-door neighbour for that period. Do you know him?" The answer was, "Well, sir, I think I've seen him afore.

THE SCOTTISH OFFICIAL.

A returned holiday maker has been duly impressed by the dourness and pawkiness of the Scottish railway official (says the "Manchester Guardian".) A tourist on the pier at Oban saw a porter carrying his suit-case and kit-bag. He shouted to the man: "Hie, porter; that is my baggage." "I dinna ken if it's yer baggage or no yer baggage," replied the porter, "but it's going on the boat ony way."

Speaking generally, the Scottish temperament as modified by railway work seems to resent vehemently anything like cross-questioning or doubt. On a night journey from the Highlands to Manchester a sleepy traveller, wakened up to show his ticket, asked whether he had to change at Wigan or Carlisle. "Wuggan," was the answer. "Are you sure?" said the traveller, thoughtlessly. This produced an extraordinary effect on the collector. His expression became ferocious, and in tones of concentrated fury he replied, "Would I tell ye a lee?"

CALCHAS'S LAST CAPTURE.

A good story is told by the "Daily News" Paris correspondent of the last capture made by the Detective Calchas, who died.

M. Calchas had been to the theatre to see Mistinguett in a new-piece, "En Douce." Between the acts he went behind the scene to see her. Mistinguett had a letter in her hand, written in very faulty French, containing an offer of service. The applicant, a young woman, would not be denied.

"Every night," complained Mistinguett to Calchas, "she comes to me. She kisses my feet and says she spends every penny in buying seats to see me. I shall have to take her as second femme de chambre."

"Who is she?" asked M. Calchas, after he had eyed the suppliant.

"Oh I don't know. Some poor girl."

"Come here," said Calchas to the girl. "What is that jingling in your pocket?" and he began to search her.

In a twinkling he had hauled forth four bunches of keys, an electric lamp, and a bijou jemmy.

A couple of minutes later the girl was being bundled down the stairs by M. Calchas.

"BOOTS" TOTTENHAM.

Mrs. Lionel Tollemache in the "Spectator" recalls an anecdote of her Irish great-grandfather, "Boots" Tottenham, as he was nicknamed.

While detained at his Wexford home by illness he heard that a measure was before the Dublin Parliament where every vote was important. He therefore disobeyed the doctor's orders and rode eighty-six miles to record his vote. When he appeared at the door of the House in muddy top-boots and riding-coat the usher refused to let him in, but the President ruled that as a member he could not be refused entry, only he must pay the fine of £500 for defying the etiquette which obliged the members to appear in the House in court suit with silk stockings and buckled shoes. Charles Tottenham paid his fine and gained the applause of his countrymen, and the nickname "Boots."

POINTS TO REMEMBER

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SCIENCE NOTES.

ROGER BACON CENTENARY.

The seventh centenary of Roger Bacon's Birth will probably be celebrated in England next year by the erection of a statue in honour of this early champion of experimental science in the Natural History Museum at Oxford, and by raising a fund for the publication of his works.

A UNIVERSITY FOR CENTRAL CHINA.

The suggestion to establish a university on occidental lines in central China is arousing much interest in Great Britain, says the "Scientific American" where efforts are being made to induce the government to aid the enterprise by remitting the sum of £250,000 from the Boxer indemnity. The amount of the latter claimed by Great Britain was £7,000,000, but only £199,000 of this has been paid.

TELEPHONE FROM HOLLAND TO ENGLAND.

A submarine telephone is to be laid between Holland and England. The length of the cable will be no less than 105 miles. According to the present project, the total expense will be near $3,000,000 and will be borne conjointly by the two countries. On the Holland side, the starting point of the cable will no doubt be at the locality of Westkapelle in the island of Walcheren.

SPEED OF HERTZIAN WAVES.

Experiments with Hertzian waves between Toulon and Paris by Messrs. Abraham Dufour and Ferrie show that the waves travel with a speed of 295.990 kilometers per second. The speed of light waves is 300,000 kilometers per second. Experiments are now to be conducted to determine whether the speed of Hertzian waves across the sea is the same as that over land.

SOLAR OBSERVATORY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The long-felt need of solar observatories in the southern hemisphere has been met in recent years by the establishment of such institutions in India and Australia, and now it is announced that one will be established shortly in New Zealand. The funds for building, equipping and endowing the new observatory have been offered by Mr. Thomas Cawthron, of Nelson, N. Z. Sir Robert Ball has been requested to send a representative to New Zealand to select a suitable site and furnish advice as to equipment.

THE METCALF COMET OBSERVED BY BROOKS.

The new comet recently discovered by Mr. Joel Metcalf has been observed by Dr. William R. Brooks at the Smith Observatory, Geneva, New York. It is in the northern sky just above head of the Lynx and its motion is northerly. The comet is telescopic, rather faint at discovery, but has grown somewhat brighter. It is a round nebulosity, without a tail. Perihelion passage, or nearest approach to the Sun, occurred on September 14th in position right ascension 6 hours 10 minutes; declination north 67 degrees 12 minutes.

CACTUS FAMILY.

An exhaustive study of the Cactus family with respect to taxonomic, geographic and economic features, has been undertaken by the Department of Botanical Research of the Carnegie Institution, Dr. N. L. Britton, director of the New York Botanical Garden, and Dr. J. N. Rose, of the Smithsonian Institution, being in charge of the work. Dr. Rose has been studying the great collections of Cactaceae in Europe. The field work will begin with an exploration of the West Indies and the north coast of South America, followed by work in the deserts of Argentina. A large number of volunteer collectors and botanists in the southwestern United States, and about twenty Government explorers are sending in material. Two or three years will be spent in assembling and organizing the collections. A series of volumes dealing with these highly specialized plants will be published.

WORK OF THE "ANTON DOHRN."

Dr Alfred G. Mayer, director of the Department of Marine Biology of the Carnegi Institution calls attention to the broadening of the work of his department made possible by the acquisition of a staunch 70 ft. twin-screw yacht, the "Anton Dohrn." The whole West Indian Florida region has been opened to the activities of Dr. Mayer and his staff, and it is proposed to commence a series of biological oceanographic researches embracing the interesting region of the Caribbean Sea and the sources of the Gulf Stream. Already a cruise of 57[illegible] miles has been made among the Bahamas. Thus we have in America a parallel to the remarkable activities of the "Michel Sars" in European waters. Dr. Mayer says: "It should be source of regret to us in America that our country which during the mid decade of the nineteenth century under Maury and Bache led all others in the scientific study of the sea, should now have fallen into an insignificant place in such researches. Our country, which fostered the labors of Louis and Alexander Agassiz, and of Pourtales, Sigsbee and Tanner, should not now be content to lapse into desuetude (*sic*) respecting this important field of study.

WATER IN OUR BODIES.

Discussing late physiological findings, Dr. L F. Meyer, in Germany, states that the water of the body varies with age kind of nutriment, and state of nutrition. More than half of the total water is in the muscles, which contain 77 per cent. by weight, and the lowest proportion is in the fat, with only 10 per cent. New-born infants are 70 per cent. water; adults only 58. The nursing infant consumes much water, and needs 170 parts for every 1,000 of its body weight, while 35 parts suffice for the adult. Certain foods—the carbohydrates and fats—act as water-storers, causing often a surprising increase in water absorption. A sign of a sound constitution is water in stable combination in the cell, and for good nutrition it is sought to avoid the storing of excessive and unstably combined water, which renders the individual liable to succumb to disease from trifling causes. A new observation is the unsatisfactory condition of many breast-fed infants. With good and sufficient food, as usually measured in heat units, they have mysteriously failed to gain in weight, and only after a long time was it found that they lacked sufficient of the water to which growth is so largely due.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

LADIES' CORNER.

FLOWERED LINGERIE.

Fashion, like everything else, writes a London fashion correspondent, seems to have cast tradition to the four winds. Time was when it would have been considered little short of heresy to wear felt hats and fur-trimmed frocks at mid-summer and tulle hats and chiffon gowns in December; but now such peculiarities appear quite normal. There are still, however, many people who are old-fashioned enough to look with something akin to horror at the newest lingerie. For ages past it has been an unwritten law that lingerie must be of white washing material, but during the last few years that old idea has been gradually displaced by lingerie of the palest pinks, blues, and mauves, and this season we are "going one better" with coloured lingerie of flowered ninon—pale pink or blue garments, patterned all over with full-blown roses or other flowers, in a variety of shades, from the "last word" in progressive underwear. They are simplicity itself, both in make and design, for they are cut with as few seams as possible, and without any trimmings in the way of laces or tucks. The sole relief to their almost primitive shaping is given by small flat "Gibson" bows of some strikingly contrasting colours. These little bows catch up the sleeves, neck, etc., of the garment, and give a most picturesque finish.

POST-IMPRESSIONIST CAMISOLES.

Some of the new camisoles show distinctly post-impressonist tendencies. One, for instance, had a pale mauve ground, over which were scattered huge spots and squares in the brightest of green, purple and orange. Such camisoles are intended to be worn under blouses of fine muslin, voile, or ninon so that the dangerous colouring shows faintly through. One thing must be said in their favour—they are an immense improvement on the very doubtful lingerie revelations that one was unhappily forced to look upon when the transparent blouse idea made its first appearance in the London streets.

THE TROUSER SKIRT

A tailoring novelty is what is somewhat ungracefully called the trouser skirt. This has nothing to do with a divided skirt, the trouser idea applying solely to the manner in which the back of the skirt is arranged. A narrow strap comes round the waist from the sides only, fastening at the back with a small buckle. Above this a frill of the material appears, formed by the gathered back, and on each side of the hips—well towards the back—come a slanting pocket finished off neatly with a braid binding. It is a delightful little skirt for wearing with blouses, and it is infinitely more becoming to the average figure than the usual corselet skirt.

THE MANY FRILLED SKIRT.

For evening wear the skirt of many frills is daily becoming more popular. We began with the three-tier skirt, then we welcomed the four-tier, and this has now developed into the five, six, or seven frilled skirt. A French evening frock having a skirt of seven frills was most original in appearance. The somewhat tight underskirt was of canary yellow charmeuse, and upon this were mounted deep frills of mauve ninon. The first three frills from the waist downwards were cut rather full so as to give the broad hip appearance, but the remaining ones cling closely to the figure. The corsage was very simple, the only trimming consisting of a row of amber beads, which outlined the deep V-shaped decolletage and edged the large armholes—sleeves there were none. A novel touch was given by an immense bow of deep purple satin at the waist, which stretched right across the front of the corsage.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay 25th October, 1913

261. Dtres-Lieut.-Colonel J Crimmin V C, C B, C I E, V D, I M S, having returned from Leave resumes the duties of Medical Officer from 23rd October 1913.

262. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date:—

No 1[illegible] Sapper B[illegible] E E Company.

263. Defence Light Manning.—The "E E" Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Tuesday, the 28th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

257 Viceroy's Competition—The first stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Sunday last 26th October 1913.

Trains as usual.

There will not be a Spoon Shoot next Sunday.

(Sd). E. P CUDLIP, Capt in R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R W L DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay 27th October, 1913.

1150. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head Quarters.

1151. Parades.—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "A" Company will parade at the Town [illegible] House on Wednesday, the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head Quarters on Mondays, at 7 a.m. and Fridays, at 6 p.m.

III. There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday, the 28th instant, at the B. E. Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1152. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 27th instant, at 7 p.m.

1153. Captain N W F[illegible]th, having returned from leave takes over the duties of Paymaster from the 23rd instant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 27th October, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Corporal J R Webster.

2. Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-15 a.m. Dress—Mufti.

DIWALI RIDE OUT.

3. Members residing in Bombay are reminded that they should leave by the 3 p m train from Church Gate Station Grant Road 3-11, Bandra 3-27, arriving Borivli at 4-0 p m on Wednesday afternoon the 29th instant. Members will then march to Gorbandar, arriving there about 6 p m.

Thursday morning 30th October—Reveille at 6 a m Parade at 7-30 a m and march via Gaimukh Bandar to Thana Dak Bungalow, where horses will be watered, fed and groomed, breakfast at 10-0 a m. Afternoon—Parade at 4 p m and march to Andheri via Bhandup and Powai, st[illegible] will then be dismissed at Andheri.

No g[illegible] picketing gear will be provided. Dress Khaki and regimental saddles (at [illegible]).

Nose bags and hay racks will be required the latter will be issued on parade at Borivli.

(Sd). R. A SPENCE, Lieut.,
Offg Commandant Bombay Light Horse.

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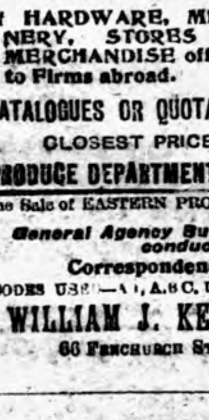

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